INSURANCE.

All Indian Trade Associations are anxious to help Indian Insurance Companies.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

INSURANCE.

But this can be put into practice only by individuals to help Indian Insurance Companies.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH

VOL XVI NO 203 · BOMBAY WEDNESDAY AUGUST 15 1928 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Calling at Malta every alternate week,

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1928			
18 Aug.	Maloja x ..	All vessels will now sail direct from Bombay without transhipment at Aden.	20,837
25 „	Malwa ..		10,953
1 Sep.	Rajputana* ..		16,568
8 „	Mantua ..		10,946
15 „	Naldera* ..		16,688
22 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
29 „	Razmak@ ..		10,602
6 Oct.	Kaisar-i-Hind ..		11,518
13 „	Narkunda x ..		16,572
20 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 „	Razmak@ ..		10,602
3 Nov.	Rajputana ..		16,568
10 „	Mooltan x ..		20,847
17 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
24 „	Macedonia* ..		11,120
1 Dec.	Ranpura ..		16,601
8 „	Maloja x ..		20,837
15 „	Razmak ..		10,602
22 „	Malwa* ..		10,953
29 „	Kaisar-i-Hind. ..		11,518
1929			
5 Jan.	Naldera* ..		16,088
12 „	Rajputana ..		16,568
19 „	Mantua* ..		10,946
26 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
2 Feb.	Narkunda x ..		16,572
9 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
16 „	Morea* ..		10,953
23 „	Razmak ..		10,602
2 Mar.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
9 „	Kaisar-i-Hind ..		11,518
16 „	Rawalpindi @ ..		16,619
23 „	Rajputana ..		16,568
30 „	Maloja x ..		20,837
6 Apl.	Ranchi ..		16,650
13 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
20 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 „	Naldera* ..		16,088

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

RATES —

P. & O. SPECIAL TRAIN MARSEILLES—LONDON.

During the months of June, July and August the fare by this train will be reduced to £10.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1928.		
26th Nov.	Dumana ..	8,427
3rd Dec.	Domala ..	8,441
1929.		
21st Mar.	Dumana ..	8427
11th Apr.	Domala ..	8441

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date about		
1928		
17th Aug. 9 A.M.	Nankuda ..	Colombo and Australia.
24th „	Mirzapore ..	Straits, China & Japan.
30th „	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
13th Sept.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.
27th „	Macedonia ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
11th Oct.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia
8th Nov.	Naldera ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan.
6th Dec.	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.
20th „	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
1929.		
3rd Jan.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.

(Does not carry passengers.

SHIPPING

NYK LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave
Awa Maru ..	6028	6 Aug.	16 Aug.
Hakozaki Maru ..	10500	....	@22 „
*Seiyo Maru ..	6550	16 Aug.	30 „
Hakusan Maru ..	10400	....	@5 Sept.
Tamba Maru ..	5845	29 Aug.	12 „
Kitano Maru ..	8000	....	@19 „
*Ceylon Maru ..	4905	15 Sept.	28 „
Haruna Maru ..	10500	....	@3 Oct.
Sado Maru ..	5898	30 Sept.	14 „
Kamo Maru ..	8000	....	@17 Oct.

* Do not carry passengers.

@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Atsuta Maru ..	8000	23 Aug.	10 Sept.
Kashima Maru ..	10000	6 Sept.	23 „
Hakone Maru ..	10500	20 „	7 Oct.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hongkong.	From Kobe
Korea Maru ..	20000	4 Sept.	11 Sept.
Shinyo Maru ..	22000	18 „	25 „

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan-Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay

'Phone No. 20279, 23738,

Telegrams: "YUSEN".

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta, and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.

Ballard Estate, Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928.			
15th Aug.	Khandalla ..	East and South Africa	
15th „	Baroda ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports	
17th „	Vita ..	Busreh via Karachi	
29th „	Karapara ..	East and South Africa	
12th Sept.	Karoa ..	East and South Africa	
19th „	Ellora ..	Mombasa.	

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500/- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local Passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.

Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING

Bank of Baroda Ld.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar

(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up	Rs. 30,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 23,00,000

HEAD OFFICE.

MANDVI, BARODA.

BRANCHES:

Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kallol, Dwarka, Kadi and Kadjan.

DIRECTORS:

Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman)

Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P Hari bhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda.)

Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad.)

Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M. A., LL.B.

Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M. A. (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.

R. B Govindbhai Mathibhai Desai. Naib Dewan, Baroda.

Nawroji B. Saklatwala, C.I.E., (Tata Sons, Ltd., Bombay.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent from 1s July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock, at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3 3/4 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE.
General Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA

(ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	„ 100,000,000
Reserved Fund	„ 99,600,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Seattle
Batavia	Kobe	Singapore
Bombay	London	Shimonosaki
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Sourabaya
Calcutta	Lyons	San Francisco
Canton	Manila	Samarang
Changchun	Nagasaki	Shanghai
Darien	Newchwang	Sydney
Fengtien	New York	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tokyo
Hankow	Osaka	Tsinan
Harbin	Peking	Tsingtau
Hongkong	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100 000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

WASHIO
Manager.

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask particulars.

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.

Tel. Ulcer, Kandi.

Agents:—KEMP & CO., Charni Road, Bombay.

J. TIRATH & CO., Bunder Road, Karachi.

BANKING.

Allahabad Bank Ltd.

Established 1865.

Affiliated to the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Limited.

Authorised and Subscribed Capital	Rs. 40,00,000
Capital called up	Rs. 35,50,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 44,50,000

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES AND SUB-AGENCIES.

Allahabad, Allahabad City, Amritsar, Aminabad Park, Bareilly, Benares, Bombay, Cawnpore City, Cawnpore, Chandausi, Dehra Dun, Delhi, Etawah, Fyzabad, Gorakhpur, Hapur, Hathras, Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Lahore, Lucknow, Lucknow City, Lyallpur, Meerut, Moradabad, Mussoorie, Muttra, Nagpur, Naini Tal, Patna, Rae Bareli, Raipur, Rangoon, Shahjahanpur and Sitapur.

CORRESPONDENTS.

In all the principal towns throughout India.

LONDON BANKERS.

The P. and O. Banking Corpn. Ltd.
The National Provincial Bank Ltd.

Banking business of every description transacted.

Copy of rules may be had on application to Head Office or to any of the Branches.

PASSENGER LETTERS OF CREDIT are obtainable which can be cashed on BOARD any vessel of the P. and O. S. N. Co., the B. I. S. N. Co. (Home Line) or the Orient Line.

Allahabad Bank Building,
Apollo Street,
Bombay.

Bank of India, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906

(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).

HEAD OFFICE:

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES: Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

LONDON AGENTS.

THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 82,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

THOSE

Who think life a Blessing and are desirous to prolong the same should never hesitate to ask for a copy of

Kamshastra

A book of 150 pages, given away gratis and post free on dropping a card to—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy

JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar).

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH

For Your Clothes

why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors

Araujo Fernandes & Co.,

Merchant Tailors,

Princess Street. BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

NATIONAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE:— 7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

Estd. 1906.

The Progressive Indian Insurance Company

EVERY YEAR A RECORD YEAR.

	1925.	1926.
New Business	Rs. 67,25,500	Rs. 82,74,000
New Premium Income	„ 3,43,794	„ 4,46,826
Premium Income ..	„ 17,83,154	„ 19,79,361
Life Assurance Fund ..	„ 82,70,393	„ 94,49,160

ATTRACTIVE FEATURES:

- Low rates of premium.
- Liberal Surrender Values.
- Loans on policies at very moderate rate of interest.
- Prompt Settlement of Claims.
- Bonuses on policies declared at a high rate.
- Cash Value of Bonuses granted at liberal rate.
- Financial Security absolute.
- Policies are World-wide.

For Prospectus and Forms please write to the *BOMBAY BRANCH*: Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HAVE YOU CONSIDERED?

One Rupee

per day can get you at age 25

LIFE INSURANCE

for Rs. TEN THOUSAND with profits (estimated at Rs. 3,000)

payable to you when you are aged 55 or to your heirs in case of premature death.

INQUIRE AT THE

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, : : BOMBAY.

INSURE WITH :—

THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Ltd.

(Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.

No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No Capitalists.

CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000 Compared with others, Its Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely the LOWEST RATES. INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,000.

No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of difference of premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars Apply to:—

P. C. RAY, M.A., B.L., Secretary, 369, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA

AGENCY APPLICATION INVITED.

WESTERN INDIA

Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

SATARA CITY.

PRE-EMINENT among

INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.

Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per 1000 p.a.	
W. Life	End
Rs. 22-1|2	Rs. 18.

Strongest Reserves!!

(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993

(2) Total Undivided Reserves. Rs. 3,42,170.

RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.

For agency and other particulars please apply.

THE

EAST & WEST

INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD

Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.

Purely Indian Concern—Offers everything best in Life Insurance.

Several new attractive plans

Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the :—

SECRETARIES, Bombay

Bombay Chronicle

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DAILY EDITION.

	Local. Rs. a.	Mofussil. Rs. a.
Yearly	20 0	25 0
Half-Yearly	10 0	12 8
Quarterly	5 0	6 4
Monthly	1 14	2 4

SINGLE COPY, ONE ANNA.
Subscription to Foreign Countries will be Rs. 50 per year.

SUNDAY EDITION.
Yearly ..... Rs. 4 Rs. 5.

Foreign Rs. 7.
SINGLE COPY, ONE AND HALF ANNA.

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words
AND
ONE ANNA
For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.
INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—ASSISTANT SURGEON of long experience or retired from Government service. None below age forty need apply. Pay Rs. 100/- rising to Rs. 150/- p.m. with free quarters. Good field for private practice which will be allowed when not on duty. Apply with copies of testimonials to CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Morvi State.

A 30929

WANTED—Smart and Active AGENTS, throughout Bengal & Overseas to push the sale of our British, American, German and Swadeshi Novelties and Fancy articles,—Good salary and commission given. Apply to enclosing One-anna stamps for particulars—HAINES & D. REIGO, 12, Dedar Baksh Lane Calcutta.

A. R30817

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Telegraph and Station Master's Classes. Railway Fare PAID. Apply for Prospectus and Forms enclosing 2 annas stamps. ROYAL TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, DELHI

A R1071

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

WANTED—INQUIRIES from Cotton Mills, Dye-Works, Soap Factories, Tanneries, and other Industrial Houses for all their requirements:— Paper of all kinds and Strawboards Heavy Chemicals, and Sizing Materials, Leather Goods for [illegible] Purposes, Metals and Hardwares: [illegible] SUPPLIES FROM MANU- [illegible] on usual Indent [illegible] any Indian Port. [illegible]ME INDO-FOREIGN [illegible] O. Box No. 974 Bombay.

N R1103

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET.

TO BE LET—2 SHOPS and ROOMS on second floor. Apply Messrs GHASIRAM RATIRAM. CONTRACTORS. Phone 25336. Rent for a single shop Rs. 40 and for a single room Rs. 23/- Add. 65, New Hanuman Lane. Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

C R1106

TO BE LET—Godown on ground floor and rooms on 2nd floor airy and ventilated at "Cama House", Mint Road. Apply to Mr. D. F. CAMA, Ismail Building, 381, Hornby Road.

C R1094

LOANS.

5000/—Rupees Cash Loan without interest for ten years, to be granted on 31st October 1928. Enlistment till 30th September. For particulars and result of 31st July 1928, enclose Two Annas Stamps. BANKING INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE LTD. Bombay 2.

R R1102

MATRIMONIAL.

A RESPECTABLE BENGALI of 30, well versed French, holding a responsible Government position in Bombay and of good means and repute wishes to communicate with a decent looking Lady of about 18 of any nationality with a view to matrimony. Flappers need not apply. Apply P. F. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

M R1108

BOOKS.

SECONDHAND BOOKS—We purchase Second Hand Books on Literature, Art, Industry, Sciences, History, Drama, etc. Good price for valuable Books: Apply Hasanali Gangji, Second Hand Book Stall. No. 35, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

L 30925

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc.

WANTED—A Secondhand FOLDING MACHINE in full working order. Width required to take 52" wide cloth. Apply with full particulars, stating year, make and the lowest price. (Apply Box No. 2175) Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

N 30934

FOR SALE—Brand New Machinery. SPINNING PLANT, of 13,000 Spindles by Howard and Bullough, with its Preparatory Machinery and Gearing complete. WEAVING PLANT, of 260 Looms by Henry Livesey, with Preparatory Machinery, Calender, Finishing and Gearing complete. POWER PLANT, One "Hicks" 2,000 I.H.P. Steam Engine Two "Hicks" Boilers 30'-0" X 8'-0" X 180 lbs. presure, with "Greens" Economiser of 448 Tube. Apply—MAYASHANKER THACKER and Co., 47 A., Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

N R1101

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Moffusil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE MYSORE SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE OF THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND AND BONUS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FINAL DIVIDEND of Rs. 5 and Bonus of Rs. 2 per share of Rs. 50 for the year ended 29th February, 1928, sanctioned by the Shareholders at the Thirty-fifth Annual General Meeting held on the 9th August, 1928, is made payable on and after Wednesday the 15th August, 1928, between 12 noon and 3 p.m. on week days other than Saturdays, and between 12 noon and 1-30 p.m. on Saturdays, on production of the Share Certificates to Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of Members on the 29th July, 1928.

By Order of the Board,
N. SIRUR & CO.,
Agents.

Registered Office:—
Henshaw's Buildings,
10, Bank Street, Fort Bombay.
9th August, 1928.

30913

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

ADVANCES AGAINST GOVERNMENT OF INDIA 4 1-2 PER CENT. LOAN 1955-60 AND 4 1-2 PER CENT. BONDS 1934.

THE BANK is prepared to give advances not exceeding Rs. 80,000 in any one case, to approved constituents who wish to subscribe to the above, on the following terms while the Loans remain open:—

(1) The Bank will advance 80 per cent. of the amount applied for, the Borrower paying the remainder at the time of application is made.

(2) The Borrower must undertake to repay the advance by monthly instalments of not less than 5 per cent. Thus if a Borrower applies for Rs. 10,000 of 4 1-2 per cent. Loan 1955-60 he will require to make an initial payment of Rs. 1,880 and regular monthly payments of Rs. 470 for 16 months. Similarly if he applies for Rs. 10,000 of 4 1-2 per cent. Bonds 1934 he will require to make an initial payment of Rs. 1,950 and regular monthly payments of Rs. 487-8-0 for 16th months.

(3) The rate of interest to be charged on the advance will be 4 1-2 per cent. per annum.

(4) Borrowers are at full liberty to repay advances more rapidly than is indicated above.

(5) In the event of a Borrower failing to pay any monthly instalment the Bank reserves to itself the right to demand payment of the advance and on failure by the Borrower to make such repayment, to sell the securities. Should the Bank decide not to exercise these rights, interest will be charged at Bank rate on the balance of the advance outstanding with a minimum of 6 per cent. per annum.

(6) The Scrip will be held by the Bank as security for the advance. Borrowers must keep with the Bank, at all times, sufficient security to cover the outstanding amount of the advance plus a 20 per cent. margin.

N. M. MURRAY,
O. A. SMITH,
Managing Governors.

Imperial Bank of India,
Bombay, 27th July, 1928.

30589

SPECIAL TRAINING IN LEPROSY AT CALCUTTA

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from qualified Medical Practitioners for three vacancies for two courses of special training in the diagnosis and treatment of leprosy under Dr. E. Muir, at the School of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, Calcutta, to be held in November and December, 1928. The duration of each course is a fortnight. Travelling and halting allowances only according to their status will be paid to applicants, who should submit their applications before 31st August, 1928.

N. H. CHOKSY,
Honorary Secretary & Treasurer,
Bombay Presidency Branch, The British Empire Leprosy Relief Association.
(Indian Council).

Nepean Sea Road, Bombay.
13th August, 1928.

30928

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

CONVERSION OF PRIVIES.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner, owner of houses and other premises are hereby notified that under conditions to be obtained from the Undersigned, a subvention at the rate of Rs. 100 per seat will be paid by the Municipality to any owner who converts on his premises basket privies into water closets.

J. E. SANDILANDS,
Executive Health Officer.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 14-8-1928.

30935

TENDERS.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for extending of S. W. Outfall No: 1 into Mahim Bay will be received not later than 1 p.m (B.T.) on 22-8-28.

Tenders shall be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

All tenders must be enclosed in a sealed envelope which must be endorsed with the description of the tender and must contain the names of all the partners of the firm, if there be any.

Forms of contract, specification etc., will be issued on payment of Rs. 5 per copy to anyone deputed to receive them by the Dy. Engineer, Dev. Works, Love Grove Road, Worli, who will, on application give any further information that may be required.

JAMES W. MACKISON,
B.SC., M.I.C.E.,
Special Engineer,
a Development Works.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 14th August, 1928.

30936

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 2499 of 1927.

PIROJSHA BEJONJI BHARUCHA, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, residing at Khetwady, without the Fort ..... Plaintiff.

versus.

(1.) Bai NANBAI, wife of Dahya Arjoon and (2.) The said DAHYA ARJOON, both of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, formerly residing at Corner of Grant Road, without the Fort of Bombay but whose whereabouts are not known. Defendants.

To,

Bai NANBAI, wife of Dahya Arjoon
and
DAHYA ARJOON, Esq.,
The Defendants abovenamed.

Madam and Sir,

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that Counsel on behalf of the Plaintiff abovenamed will move before the Honourable Mr. Justice Rangnekar in Court on MONDAY next the 20th instant at 11-30 a.m. (S. T.) or so soon thereafter as Counsel can conveniently be heard for a Decree Absolute for Foreclosure herein.

Copy affidavit of the Plaintiff in support of the said application is sent herewith.

Dated this 10th day of August, 1928.

Yours truly,
(Sd.) SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER AND HIRALAL.
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

30937

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2199 of 1926.

SULEMAN CASSUM HAJI MITHA ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

DAYAMBAI, widow of Currimbhai Jivaji Plumber and others Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 29th day of September, 1927, and the Judge's Order, dated the 20th day of June, 1928, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at the premises at Chinchpoghly on the North side of Kala Chowky Road, outside the Fort, on MONDAY, the 10th day of September, 1928, at the hour of four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of perpetual leasehold land or ground with the messuages or dwelling houses standing thereon situate, lying and being at Chinchpoghly on the North side of Kala Chowky Road, in the Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 400 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 767 and 767, New Nos. 12752, 12755, Old Survey No. and New Survey Nos. 1|2519 and 1|2525, Cadastral Survey No. 9, Parel Sewri Division assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward F. No. 11 and Street No. 1, Kala Chowky Road in the rear and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Manji Moorji, on or towards the West by the property of Thakur Gopal Hari, on or towards the North partly by the property of Tookaram Sonji and partly by the property of Ramji Bapuji and on or towards the South by the property of Parmananddas Gopaldas.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. MADHAVJI AND CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 33, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 31st day of July, 1928.

H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.

30932

Great Fluctuations in Cotton.

What is the future hereafter? If you wish to know it Please purchase Professor SHAH'S WEEKLY COTTON FORECAST, containing daily fluctuations. Charge only Rs. 10. Visiting hours in morning from 9 to 1 p.m. and in evening from 6 to 8 (S.T.) Second Carpenter Street, Null Bazar, Bombay No. 4. Whole life history is predicted by examining Palm. Horroscopes are prepared and examined. Special accommodation for Ladies.

PROFESSOR SHAH alias
MANEKLAL VADILAL SHAH.

Mosquito Curtains

Of extra strongPure white English nettings
ALL SIZES. ALL QUALITIES
Highest Quality & Lowest obtainable Prices

	Square Netting Rs. each.	Round Netting. Rs. each
6ft. x3 ft. x 4½ ft.	5/8/	6/6/
6ft. x 4ft. x 4½ft.	6/8/	7/2/
7ft. x 5ft x 5ft	8/4/	9/8/

PACKING FREE. POSTAGE EXTRA
Any other size or quality to order. Special Discount for Trade.
THE UNION TRADING CO.
166, Harrison Road. (CALCUTTA)

HOMOEOPATHY

THERAPEUTICAL Chart for the use of Homoeopathic Pharmacists, Hospitals and Practitioners, Free on application.

BENGAL HOMOEO STORES.
3-2, College Street, CALCUTTA.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT 12TH KAMATIPURA STREET.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver in suit No. 123 of 1928 (Bhagubai vs. Chandabai and anr.) and pursuant to the consent Decree dated 18th June, 1928, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant sell by Public Auction, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises:—

All those two pieces or parcels of quit and ground rent land or ground formerly separate but now joint into one together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at 12th Kamatipura Street, admeasuring about 126 sq. yards and assessed by the Municipality under E Ward Nos. 2004, 2005. Street Nos. 32, 34, 36, bearing Collector's Old Nos. 4471, 4472, 4473, New Nos. 10962, 10963, 10964, Old Survey Nos. 4011, 4012, 4013, New Survey No. 6619, 3620 and bounded on the East by the property of Herra Roopa, on the West by the property of Mukrabai Rawbie, on the North by the 12th Kamatipura Street and on the south by a sweeper's passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Andrade and Cunha, Attorneys for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF WHITE JACCONETS, WHITE AND GREY SHIRTINGS.

Under instructions from the concerned and on account and at the risk of the concerned Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on (TO-MORROW) THURSDAY, the 16th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their rooms:—

6 Bales 50 pieces each Grey Finished Shirtings 44" by 38 yards.
8 Bales 50 pieces each Grey Shirtings 38" by 38 yards.
12 Cases 50 pieces each White Shirtings 30" by 42 yards.
7 Cases 50 pieces each White Shirtings G. Finished 34" by 40 yards.
8 Cases 50 pieces each White Shirtings 44" by 40 yards.
19 Cases 150 pieces each White Jacconets 40" by 20 yards.
The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT BABA DHABU STREET, NEAR NULL BAZAR.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver, in Suit No. 265 of 1927, (Sarjudas vs. Anandibai) and pursuant to the directions contained in the Order dated the 11th April 1928, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on TUESDAY, the 4th September next, sell by Public Auction at 5 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises:—

All that piece or parcel of land of Quit and ground rent tenure with the messuage, tenement or building standing hereon situate at Baba Dhabu Street near Null Bazar admeasuring about 133-50 sq. yards, bearing Collector's Old No. 2704, New No. 9710, Old Survey No. 1235, New Survey No. 4452, Cadastral Survey No. 3652, Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 6876, Street No. 143 and bounded on the East by a Sweepers' passage, on the West by Dhaboo Street, on the South by a Gulli and on the North by the Marnti Temple and the property appurtenant thereto.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Sabnis Goregaoker and Senjii, Attorneys for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

OWING TO PUBLIC DEMAND
IMPERIAL CINEMA
(LAMINGTON ROAD)
Continues for ONE WEEK MORE
KOHINOOR FILM CO.'S SOCIAL FILM
RAJNI - BALA
Featuring:
Mr. KHALIL Miss YAKBAL, Miss HIRA and other known stars.
DAILY four shows at 5, 7, 9 and 11 p.m.
EXTRA SHOW on Saturday, Sunday, and Bank Holiday at 3 p.m.
COMING NEXT WEEK:
IMPERIAL FILM CO.'S Jewel production
"MADHURI"

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AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
6-30 and 10 p.m.
HAROLD LLOYD
IN
THE KID BROTHER
If you haven't laughed a second in all your born days, you'll Howl when you see the Comedy King's latest Masterpiece.
FREE LIST SUSPENDED.

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-30; 8-15 and 10 pm.
NIGHT LIFE OF NEW YORK
Featuring an all-Star Cast including—
DOROTHY GISH
ROD LA ROCQUE AND ERNEST TORRENCE.
Peppy Story of Metropolitan Jazz and Romance—woven around a Youth from the country, who had painted the old home town red, thrown into the vortex of the Mad whirl of Ceaseless Rounds of Pleasure!

MADAN THEATRES LTD.
PRESENT AT
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
6-30; 8-15 and 10 p.m.
A ROLLICKING FARCE OF A WANDERING BRIDEGROOM
THREE WEEKS IN PARIS
featuring a strong Cast including
MATT MOORE
AND
DOROTHY DEVORE
IN GAY PAREE.
—When it was easy to forget even the whinsome charms of the newly married bride he had so recently left behind.

THE CAPITOL
TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
THE FAMOUS SCREEN LOVERS
MARY PHILBIN
AND
NORMAN KERRY
IN

A Dazzling Dramatic Spectacle of Europe before the great war!
Next Saturday:
A GIGANTIC HISTORICAL ROMANCE
The CHESS PLAYER
WITH AN ALL STAR CAST
From the story of the French author
HENRY DUPUY MAZUEL.

THE GLOBE
(SANDHURST ROAD.)
Daily 5, 7, 9 and 11 o'clock.
Sat. Sunday & Bank Holidays at 3 P.M.
A glorious tale of adventurous love on the wild open pampas
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
AS
"THE GAUCHO"
See him capture a rich shrine city.
IT'S BIG! IT'S FAST! IT'S PEPPY!
Also
HERRY SEMON LAUGHABLE COMEDY.

World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

FAVOURABLE WEATHER—HEAVY SELLING PRESSURE—PRICES DECLINED 45 POINTS—FREE SHORT COVERING SMALL RALLY—FUTURES 39 to 27 POINTS LOWER.

New York, Aug. 13.

The New York futures market opened easy at a decline of 18 points and declined further on heavy selling pressure stimulated by reports of favourable weather. During the first half an hour prices registered a decline of 45 points when short covering saved the market from a further fall. The covering movement was rather free throughout the session and prices showed a small rally of about 13 points. Spinners are not inclined to buy and although there is belief for a natural recovery, there is less disposition to buy. Operators are impressed with the possibility of ample supplies and are awaiting higher levels to sell. The market closed at a decline of 39 to 27 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 35 points to 18.55c.

The New Orleans futures market closed weak at a decline of 45 to 37 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 45 points to 18.27c.

The Consumption figures of U. S. A. mills for the month of July will be issued to-day.

PRIVATE CABLES:

Messrs. Thomas Smith & Co. have received the following Cable from New Orleans:

Hedging light, don't look for heavy hedging for another month. Spinners indifferent, will need advance to bring them into market.

January Highest 18.35 (at the opening) lowest 18.05 (10.25 a.m.)

October Highest 18.50—.14.

October Lowest 18.15—.49

Messrs. Uningar & Vesergars New York friends Messrs. A. Noyden Co. cable under date 13th Inst. as under:—

"Shorts covering freely Weather mostly favourable.

"Favour selling on rallies."

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Aug. 13.

October	18.26—.39
December	18.25—.38
January	18.18—.32
March	18.26—.35
May	18.26—.27
Middling Spot	18.55—.35

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Aug. 13.

October	17.65—.45
January	17.80—.37
Middling Spot	18.27—.45

NEW YORK.

New York, Aug. 13.

New York, 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).

October	18.30
January	18.16
March	18.22
New York, Noon Call.	
October	18.30
January	18.17
March	18.26
New Orleans, 9-30 a.m.	
October	17.69
January	17.76
March	17.85

NEW YORK COTTON—DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Aug. 13.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 4,000 bales

Day's Exports to Great Britain nil.

Day's Exports to the Continent 19,000 bales.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales	1928-29	1927-28
Receipts to date 13-8-28	35000	142000
Receipts Yesterday 13-8-28	4000	13000
Exports to date 13-8-28	90000	116000
Stock at Ports 10-8-28	513000	926000
Stock Interior Towns 10-8-28	286000	364000
Stock Liverpool 10-8-28	749000	1147000
Visible Supply 10-8-28	2062000	3191000
Quantity in Sight 10-8-28	57000	228000

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 13.

August	16.45—.45
September	16.75—.45
October	16.85—.45
November	16.90—.45
December	17.05—.45
January	17.05—.45
February	17.05—.50
March	17.20—.50
April	17.20—.50
May	17.25—.50
June	17.25—.50
July	17.35—.55
August	17.35—.55
Sakelleridis, F.G.F., Spot	17.75—.35

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, August 13.

Demand Bills ... 485.06

LIVERPOOL

GENERAL SELLING—FEW BUYERS—STOPLOSS ORDERS CAUGHT—FUTURES 29 TO 28 POINTS LOWER—SALES 4,000 BALES.

Liverpool, Aug. 13.

The Liverpool futures market opened at a decline of 26 to 22 points and ruled easy on general selling pressure. Buyers were firm and stoploss orders were caught. The market closed easy at a decline of 29 to 28 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 33 points to 10.21 per lb. and sales amounted to 4,000 Bales.

Empire futures closed at a decline of 30 to 31 points. Egyptian futures declined 45 to 50 points.

PRIVATE CABLES:

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

Market still has a declining tendency. Market declined on the execution of stop loss orders. Market affected unfavourably by sales of "Hedges" against actual Cotton. No speculative demand.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from Liverpool:—

1. Light rains Eastern belt, Amerillo Dist., and New Orleans Dist. Entire belt partly cloudy.
2. General Selling, few buyers.
3. Heavy Selling, stop loss orders buying reacted. Weather map favourable heavy rains in North Texas.

Messrs. Lengley & Co. have received the following cables from Liverpool:—

1. Market broke on Weak New York catching stopless orders.
2. Market demoralised but consider very dangerous to be short owing probability. Boll-Weevil damage next three weeks. Last year damage occoured from this date and market advanced 2 cents.

Messrs. Dreyman Co. have received the following cables from their Liverpool friend's D/13th Inst:—

(1) "Market opened weak, decline caused by selling orders from Continent. Crop accounts continue generally favourable apart insects doing damage in East Texas."

(2) "Market depressed under heavy selling by South. Continent expecting small excitement we must naturally look for this excitement we must naturally look for a reaction."

(3) "Bearish consumption as figures expected to-morrow."

(4) "Crop accounts cantinere good think any reaction temporary. and lower ultimately."

LATEST WEATHER OVER COTTON BELT.

Liverpool, Aug. 14. 9.45 A.M.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

"Light to moderate rain Alabama, Georgia, Amarillo. Entire Belt partly cloudy. Not unfavourable."

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 13.

	Opening	Closing.
August		9.69—.28
September		9.50—.29
October	9.64	9.53—.29
November	ñ	9.49—.28
December		9.49—.28
January	9.64	9.52—.28
February		9.50—.28
March	9.58	9.53—.28
April		9.53—.29
May	9.61	9.54—.29
June		9.53—.28
July	9.61	9.53—.28
August		9.50—.27
Middling Spot		10.21—.33

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 13.

Scinde, Fully Good	7.10—.30
Scinde, Fine	7.35—.30
Scinde, Superfine	7.60—.30
Bengal, Good	6.85—.30
Bengal, Fully Good	7.10—.30
Bengal, Fine	7.35—.30
Oomra, Good	7.40—.30
Oomra, Fully Good	7.70—.30
Oomra, Fine	8.00—.30
Broach, Fully Good	8.55—.30
Broach, Fine	8.80—.30
Broach, Superfine	9.05—.30

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Aug. 13.

Sales at Liverpool 4,000 bales

Sales on Speculation 100 bales.

Sales of East Indian Cotton nil.

LINSEED OIL

London, August 13.

Linseed Oil, Naked, London, cwt 27-6 Sept/Dec. Delivery. Sellers.

Linseed Oil, Naked, London, cwt 28/1-1/2 Jan/Apl. Delivery. Paid and Sellers.

BOMBAY.

COTTON MARKET.

Bombay, Aug. 14.

Following a decline of 32 points in New York futures, the local market opened at Rs. 344 for Broach A/M. delivery and declined to Rs. 341 on long liquidation. There was steady and enthusiastic bear covering at level and prices advanced to Rs. 348 Liverpool opened at a rise of 7 points but declined 5 points and prices here reacted to Rs. 344 Liverpool again improved 13 points and rates at 5 p.m. were as under:—

Broach J/A	331
Broach A/M	349
Oomra D/J	316
Bengal D/J.	281

The Sewri market is entirely closed to-day.

Later Liverpool was reported 10 points higher and there being a fairly good and active buying to the extent of 20,000 Bales by a prominent operators prices improved to Rs. 352 for Broach A/M. delivery.

The Sewri Market remained closed owing the death of Mr. Ishwardas Icharam Mashruwala (Balubhai).

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 14.

August	227.80—2.90
November	225.60—2.30
February	224.40—2.40

COTTON PRICE LEVEL GETTINGSAFER

Bombay, Aug. 14.

Following cables were exchanged today between Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co. and their Liverpool friends:—

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. cabled as under:—

(1) "Do you think market likely to decline materially?

(2) Do you think effect of favourable crop accounts has been discounted?"

Their reply:—

"If crop 15 million, look for further decline with reaction. But price level getting "safer".

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co. Ltd.)

Muktsar, Aug. 12

Wheat Ready 4-10 5.
Wheat Assuj 4-12-6.
Wheat Maghar 4-14-6.
Wheat Poh 4-15-6.
Wheat Magh 5.
Gram Ready 4 4-3.
Gram Assuj 4-3-9.
Gram Bhadon 4-2-0.
Barley Ready 3-3-6.
Barley Assuj 3-4-6.
Rapeseed Bhadon 7-7 0.
Gwara Poh 3-1-6.
Cottonseed Maghar 3-8 2.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Aug. 14.

	Cwts.
Wheat	9,429
Linseed	3,609
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	203
Gingellyseeds	1,630
Groundnuts	3,661
Castorseed	4,292
Rice	2,167
Myrabollams	380
Cottonseed	5,302
Mowraseed	5,448
Gram	3,732
Joowar	2,054
Barley	388
Bajree	361
	Tons.
Coal	494

LONDON METALS.

London, Aug. 13.

Copper, English Best Selected, £65 5-8
Copper, Braziers, £76 1-4
Yellow Metal, £65
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands, £21 1 2
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge, £13 3-8
Tin, English Ingots, £212 1-2

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, August 13.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton., £9-3-9 Aug/Sept. S'ment. Sellers.

Castorseed, Bombay, ton., £17-12-6 Aug/Sept. S'ment. Sellers.

Rapeseed Toria, ton., £18-12-6 Aug/Sept. S'ment. Value.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, August 13.

Rozario Santa Fe., per 63 lb. Cargoes, 43/9. August S'ment. Sellers.

Barletta Russo, per 63 lb., Cargoes, 46/9. August. S'ment. Sellers.

Wheat South Australian Parcels, 45/9 August. S'ment. Sellers

Wheat, Choice White, Karachi, 45/3. Afloat. Sellers.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

PRICES IMPROVED ON SHORT COVERING

NATURAL REACTION

Bombay, Aug. 14.

Cotton mill shares opened quiet at about unchanged rates but improved on short covering. There was scattered selling in Tata Iron shares, but at lower prices there was impressive covering by shorts and prices improved. To-day's fluctuations were as under:—

Bombay Dyeing 820, 831|4, 828|12, 836|4
Fazal 795, 805, 803|12, 810, 808|12.
Pearl 507|8, 517|8, 515, 520, 516|4.
Century 362|8, 371|4, 368|12, 375.
Tata S. Defd. 226|4 222|8, 240. 236|4
Tata Ordy. 66, 69|4, 68|8.
Indian Cement 335, 350, 347|8.
Trams 148|12.

COTTON.

COTTON MILLS.

Bombay, Aug. 14.

Paid up.		Closing Rates. Rs. a. p.
100	Ahmed. Advance	380 0 0
50	Apollo	6 0 0
500	Bombay Cotton	241 4 0
200	Bombay Dyeing	832 8 0
200	Fazulbhoy	808 12 0
250	Century	375 0 0
100	Colaba Land	136 4 0
500	Central India Pref.	486 4 0
100	Coorla	160 0 0
100	Crescent	145 0 0
250	Currim.	180 0 0
500	David	240 0 0
250	Dawn	565 0 0
200	Edward Sassoon	96 4 0
10	E. D. Sassoon	0 11 0
100	Elphinstone	13 0 0
50	Finlay	120 0 0
500	F. Petit	335 0 0
100	Globe	19 0 0
100	Gokak	122 8 0
100	Indian Bleaching	236 4 0
25	Central India	491 4 0
100	Indore Malwa	366 4 0
250	Jamshed Mfg.	37 8 0
100	Khatau	90 0 0
50	Kasturchand	19 4 0
100	Kohinoor	217 8 0
100	Laxmi Cotton	1715 0 0
100	Madhavrai Sed.	8 0 0
100	Madhowji	65 0 0
100	Manekji Petit	1500 0 0
100	Meyer Sassoon	70 0 0
100	Morarji	1675 0 0
200	New Great	251 4 0
100	New City	110 0 0
200	Pearls	516 4 0
250	Simplex	117 8 0
100	Sholapur	6825 0 0
50	Swan	123 12 0
250	Swadeshi	467 8 0
500	Tata Mill	47 8 0
500	Vishnu Cotton	2700 0 0

BANKS.

500	Imperial X.D.	1460 0 0
50	India X.D.	93 8 0
£5	Eastern	91 8 0
£12-1/2	National Bank	£52-1/2

RAILWAYS.

500	Ah. Prantej	932 8 0
100	Amritsar Patti	138 0 0
100	Cen. Prov. Rly. x.d.	103 0 0
100	Dhond Baramati	101 0 0
100	Guzerat Rly.	91 0 0
100	Hoshiarpur	97 8 0
100	Khulna Bagirhaut Rly.	95 0 0
90	Mandhra Bhon	77 0 0
100	Sara Sirajganj	97 0 0
100	Salkote	102 0 0
100	Sindh Lt. Rly.	140 0 0
100	Upper Sindh	88 8 0
500	Tapi Valley	715 0 0

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	Ahmedabad Electric	143 0 0
100	Andhra Valley	691 4 0
100	Alcock	338 12 0
125	B. Burma xd	770 0 0
125	B Burma No. 1 xd	281 4 0
10	Br. India Insurance	7 4 0
50	Tramway Pref.	70 0 0
250	Bombay Steam	276 4 0
50	Bombay Telephone xd	52 8 0
100	Bundi Cement	23 12 0
100	Indian Cement	347 8 0
100	United Cement	100 0 0
10	Central India Mining	14 8 0
£1	Eastern Chemical Ord.	4 8 0
sh. 2	do. do. Defd.	1 4 0
100	Katni Ordinary	253 12 0
100	Katni Deferred	880 0 0
25	New India Insur.	20 0 0
10	Punjab P. Cement Ord	15 10 0
10	Punjab P. Cement Pref.	13 8 0
50	Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mills	84 12 0
10	Shivrajpur	31 8 0
15	Scindia Steam	14 2 0
75	Tata Iron Deferred	236 4 0
990	Tata Iron Deferred	236 4 0
90	Tata Iron 1st Pref	139 0 0
100	Tata Iron 2nd Pref	90 12 0
100	Tata Hydro	106 0 0
100	Tata Oil	32 0 0
100	Tata Power Ord.	511 4 0
1000	Tata Power Pref.	917 8 0
	Tata Iron Ordy.	68 8 0

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Aug. 14.

Castorseeds:—September Opening Rs. 49, Highest Rs. 49-4, Lowest Rs. 48-15-6, Closing Rs. 49-1.

Castorseeds:—May Opening Rs. 48-8, Highest Rs. 48-11, Lowest Rs. 48-7, Closing Rs. 48-10.

Cottonseeds:—January Opening Rs. 4 9-7 1|2, Highest Rs. 4-9-9, Closing Rs. 4-9-7 1|2.

Groundnut Seeds:—February Opening Rs. 56-3, Highest Rs. 56 5, Lowest Rs. 56-2, Closing Rs. 56-3-6.

Our Exchange will remain closed tomorrow being Vaishnava Holiday.

SECURITIES

Bombay, Aug. 14.

3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 73-15.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 93|8.
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 93-4.
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 85/8
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 100/4
5 per cent. Loan due 1935 Rs. 100-12
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 102|.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 106/1
5-1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105/6.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 102|14.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 103|14.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 105/2
6-1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 110/8.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 84-12
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 84.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 84.
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 110|12.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs 101.
Forward Rates.—16th Aug. sett.
3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 73-14-6.
1945/55 Rs. 106/0/0
Tone of Market:—Steady.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Aug. 14

3 Months discounts 4-9|32 per cent.
6 Months discounts 4-9|16 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1|2 per cent.
Money Call 3 3/4 per cent.
One Month 2 per cent.
Three Months 2-1/2 per cent.
Six Months 3-1|2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India rate 5 per cent.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Aug. 14.

Ready prices have improved by about an anna per cwt. in yesterday's closing price-levels. Our Forward market has ruled steady to-day by evidencing a rise of about 1|2 anna per cwt. in August-September and January-March Shipments of Java Sugar.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 13-13 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 8-9 1|2 per cwt. F. B.-H.
S. S. Gajana Rs. 8-8 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment July Rs. 8-7 1|2 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment August Rs. 8-8 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment September Rs. 8-8 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment October-December Rs. 8-8 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment January-March Rs. 8-8 1|2 per cwt. F. B. H.
Tone:—Steady.

REMITTANCE TO BRITISH TREASURY.

(In pounds sterling.)

Sterling purchased in India: Total Remittances from 1st April 1928 to 11th August, 1928, 8,775,000.

NEW INDIA
ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.

Capital Authorised	Rs.	6,00,00,000
" Subscribed	"	3,56,05,275
" Paid-up	"	71,21,055
TOTAL FUNDS	"	1,15,36,676

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Esplanade Road,
General Manager R. J. DUFF.

AMERICAN COTTON SITUATION

KEY TO INFALLIBILITY

MESSRS. LANGLEY & CO'S VIEWS

BOMBAY, Aug. 13.

American:—A week of the most astonishing fluctuations experienced within recent years ended on Saturday with values in New York, on balance, lower by about a cent.

In our Report of last week we reprinted extracts from the end-June report of a "reliable authority" indicating the condition of the crop at that time as the lowest for 25 years." At the same time we gave the official summary of the mid-July weather and crop report in order that those who might be interested could judge for themselves as to whether or not the condition at the end of July was likely to be such as to point to an outturn of 15 millions. We maintain that we held an open mind on the subject and our conclusion was that definitely the crop did not look like 15 millions and that we would not be surprised at an official estimate appreciably under that figure. On the 8th instant the Bureau of Agriculture published a condition figure of 67·9 p. c. indicating an outturn of 14,291,000 bales. The market promptly advanced a cent but on the following day declined 1 1/2 cents on the confident declaration that the Government had overestimated potential weevil damage. In other words, private estimators, who, on the same Bureau last year averaged more than a million bales above the Government estimate which, in turn, was half a million bales higher than the eventual crop, and who also averaged 5 per cent lower than this year's Government estimate of acreage, have suddenly found the key to infallibility. That, at least, is an achievement.

Regarding boll-weevil, our Liverpool Agents by the mail of this week enclose a report reading "Upon referring to our previous crop conditions we find that in 1922 and 1923 damage by weevil did not occur until the middle of August. In 1924 there was no mention of weevil activity until the middle of September when rains increased the weevil and decreased the yield." The same correspondents continue "Owing to the large acreage under cultivation this season there is a general disposition to await events, and in the meantime a short interest is being created. It is a natural conclusion that a large acreage should give a large yield but, against this the crop had an unfavourable start and it is unlikely that a few weeks good weather will improve the condition to the extent anticipated by many operators. Again, we have a critical month to face in August, and the weather then must prove ideal to produce a yield sufficiently large to supply Spinners' requirements for the next 12 months. We continue to compare the present crop with that of 1922-23. The acreage that year was increased 10 per cent and there was every evidence of a good yield—so much so that values dropped 165 points during July and August. No weevil was reported until late in the month of August and by the middle of November values rose 3d. per lb. In the meantime we prefer to have very small commitments believing that by doing so we shall be in a better position to make purchases should any detrimental crop news be received." Our Liverpool Agents' comment on this report was "interesting and we think sensible."

Meanwhile favourable weather so far in August is a cause of weakness. Rather than sell however, we prefer waiting to buy on the first signs of a definite change in weather conditions or an increase in the weevil damage reports which are now appearing.

Bombay:—Net over the week Broach prices are lower by about 27 rupees.

Fluctuations in the immediate future are likely to be about on parity with Americans except that on any sharp advance Broach is unlikely to follow to the full extent. A slower advance would however, we think, carry Bombay with it in view of the improved statistical position.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 14.

Trelissick, Deveraux, Karachi.
Silvio Pellico, Enerico, Trieste.
Mirzapore, Dickinson, Kobe.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 15.

Khandalla, Harley, Durban.
Borneo Maru, Tabata, Karachi.
Genoa, Bonzamino, Genoa.
Bandra, Ramsay, Busreh.
Arabistan, Borland, Calcutta.

LOADING.

Aug. 14.

Steamer Silvio Pellico for Trieste.

S S Silvio Pellico:—The Lloyd T Co's steamer Silvio Pellico arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste with a general cargo.

S S Mirzapore:—The P and O S N Co's mail steamer Mirzapore arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe with a general cargo.

S S Trelissick:—The B I S N Co's steamer Trelissick arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi with a general cargo.

S S Borneo Maru:—The O S K steamer Borneo Maru will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Karachi with a general and same bottom cargo and passengers.

S S Bandra:—The B I S N Co's steamer Bandra will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busreh with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Arabistan:—The A Nimazee steamer Arabistan will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta with ballast.

ITALIAN MAIL REPORT.

S S Genoa:—The M Italiana mail steamer Genoa will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Genoa with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

AFRICAN MAIL REPORT.

S S Khandalla:—The B I S N Co's mail steamer Khandalla will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Durban, etc., with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

LONDON GOLD.

London, August 13.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4-4-11-1/2

LINSEED.

London, August 13.

Linseed Calcutta, ton., £17-12-6 Aug/Sept. S'ment. Sellers.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton., £17-12-6 Sept/Oct. S'ment. Sellers.

Linseed, La Plata, C. I. F., ton., £15-3-9 Aug/Sept. S'ment. Sellers.

Linseed, Bombay, £18-0-0 Aug/Sept. S'ment. Sellers.

LONDON SHARE MARKET.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London agents:—

Name.	Latest Prices.
Millar's Timber and Trading Co. Ord.	0-17-6
4 1/2 per cent Loan 1950-55	93-12-6
Nundydroog Gold Co. Ord.	0-16-1 1/2
Anglo-Burma Tin Co. Ord.	0-17-6
Attock Oil	1-6-3
Associated Portland Cement	1-3-3
Underground Electric Railways	1-6-6
Burma Corporation	0-13-10 1/2
Sirla Viscosa	1-11-6
Patra Railways Co.	1-1-0
Calico Printers	1-9-6
Marconi International Marine	2-11-0
Rhodesian and General Asbestos	5-14-4 1/2
James Finlay Ord.	5-3-9
General Electric Co. Ord	1-18-9
Jokai Assam Tea Co. Ord	4-0-7 1/2
West Rand Consoldiated Mines	0-13-7 1/2
Hudsons Bay Co. Ord.	5-16-3
Malayalam Plantations	1-13-6
British Burma Pets	0-7-6
Soudan Plantations	4-0-7 1/2
Vickers Ord.	0-11-7 1/2
Pahang Consolidated Ord.	0-11-4 1/2

Market improving tendency.

Stocks of Rubber in London—33,649 tons.

Decrease on week—646 tons.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, August 13.

Chartered Bank of India, A. & C.	£22-1/8
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£138-1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporation	£ 9-1/2
National Bank	£ 55
Eastern Bank	£ 7-1/8
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	£ 89-1/4
Conversion Loan	£ 77-3/4
Indian Loan 5 1/2 p.c.	£102
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 p.c.	£ 54-1/2
Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan	61 1/4
Indian Stock 3 1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan	£ 71-1/4
Consols	£55-5/8
War Loan 5 p.c.	£102-1/4
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	£ 95

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, August 13.

Coffee, Fair Rio (No. 7, quality), Spot ... 17-1/8

BULLION MARKET

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association Ltd.)

SILVER.

Bombay, Aug. 14.

London Ready	27 4 0
London Forward	27 4 0
American cent	59 5 0
China opening	2 8 2
China Closing	2 8 3
Ready	61 13 0

	Opening	Highest	Lowest	Nok.
Sawan	61|13	61|13	61|11	61|11
Tejimundi	-|11|-			
Bhadon	61|14	61|14	61|12	61|12
Tejimundi	1|2.			

Tone of Silver:—Queit, India bought, China sold.

GOLD.

Bombay, Aug. 14.

Ready	21 7 0
Sawan	21 7 0
Bhadon	21 7 0
National City	21 9 0
N. Manordas	21 8 6
N. Motilal	21 7 0

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 14.

B. C. RATE—
T T 1/5 7/8 D D 1/5 29/32.

LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 29/32 August.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 15/16.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 15/16 Sept.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 31/32 Oct.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 31/32.
Banks Buying D D 1/6.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 3/16 mail.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 7/32 Aug/Sept.

NEW YORK—
B C. T T 277.
Banks Selling T T 276-1/2.
Banks Buying T T 275-1/4.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 270-1/2

PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 922.
Banks Buying D D 932.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 950.

JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 124-3/4
Banks Buying 60 Days 121-3/4.

HONGKONG—
Bank's Selling D D 138-1/2.

SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 180-3-4.

SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 155-1/4.

JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 90-1/4.

CROSS RATE—
New York—London 4.85 7/16 13th inst.
Shanghai—London 2/8 3/16 14th inst.
London—Japan 1/10 1/4 13th inst.
London—Paris 124.25 13th inst.
London—Belgium 34.90 13th inst.
London—Switzerland 25.22 13th inst.
London—Italy 92.80 13th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Firm.
Gold Nominal £4-4-11 1/2 13th inst., £4-4-11 1/2 11th inst.
Silver London Ready Nominal £27 1/4 13th inst., £27 1/4 11th inst.
Silver London Forward Nominal 27 1/4 15th inst., 27 5/16 11th inst.
Silver New York Ready 59 5/16 13th inst., 59 1/4 11th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 4 9/32 per cent 13th inst., 4 9/32 per cent 11th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 4 9/16 per cent. 13th inst., 4 9/16 per cent 11th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 3-3/4 per cent
3 months 2-1/2 per cent.
6 months 3-1/2 per cent.
12 months 4-1/4 per cent.
Tone:—Steady.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, August 13.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25. C. & F. Calcutta.

Oct/Dec. per cwt.	12/9
Jan/Mar, per cwt.	12/10-1/2
C. & F. Bombay.	
Oct/Dec. per cwt.	12/9-1/2
C. & F. Karachi.	
Oct/Dec. per cwt.	12/10-1/4

LONDON RUBBER.

London, August 13.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, Lb. Spot 9 9/16d. Sellers.

LONDON SILVER.

London, August 13.

Silver.—Market is quiet.

Spot	27-1/4
Forward	27-1/4

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, August 13.

Interest, day to day Loans 3-3/8 p.c.
Interest, 7 days' Market Loans. 3-1/2 p.c.
Bank Bills, 3 months 4-9/32 p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 months 4-9/16 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 4-3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 5-1/4 p.c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, August 13.

T.T. Berlin on London	20.39
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.10-3/8
T.T. Brussels on London	34.90
T.T. Madrid on London	Closed.
T.T. Milan on London	Closed.
T.T. Berne on London	25.22
T.T. Paris on London	124.26
T.T. London on Prague	168.75

WEATHER IN INDIA

MONSOON EXTENDS

GENERAL RAINFALL

POONA, Aug. 14.

The monsoon continues vigorous in Burma, Assam and north Bengal and fairly active on the west coast of the Peninsula. It has extended in Bihar and north Madras Coast and along the Punjab and Kumaon Hills.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Konkan, and Malabar and local in Upper Burma, Bengal, Bihar, United Provinces west, Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad north, Coorg, Madras coast, north and Punjab east and north. A few falls have occurred in the Central Provinces east, Gujrat, Madras south-east and Kashmir.

The chief amounts are: Akyab four inches, Monywa three, Bassein, Toungoo, Kyaukpyu, Yamethin and Lashio two, Amherst one and a half, Silchar, Dinajpur four, Dhubri and Dharbhanga three, Bogra, Purenea and Texpur two, Mymensingh and Jalpaiguri one and a half, Shillong three quarters, Chittagong, Narayanganj, Cherrapunji and Darjeeling a half, Dehra Dun one and a half, Chakrata a half, Mussoorie a quarter, Dharampore three, Simla two, Murree one and a half, Rawalpindi, Surat and Leh a quarter, Calicut, Vizagapatam one, Mangalore and Cuddalore three-quarters Bombay Ratnagiri, Karwar, Sholapur and Cochin a half, Belgaum, Trivandrum, Calingapatam and Gopalpur a quarter.

Forecast:—Further extension in Bihar and United Provinces.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT

BOMBAY, Aug. 14.

General Remarks.—The monsoon continues to be fairly active on the west coast of the Peninsula and has extended in the month Madras Coast and the west United Provinces. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Konkan and Malabar, and local in the Punjab East and North, the United Provinces West, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad North and the Madras Coast North, while a few falls have occurred in the Central Provinces East, Gujarat and Madras South-east. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded except in the Punjab Baluchistan and Upper Sind, where they are clear. The air is drier than usual in the east Punjab, north Rajputana, the United Provinces, Central India, the Central Provinces West, Berar and parts of the Madras Coast North. Temperatures were above normal in parts of the Central Provinces, of the United Provinces and of the Madras Coast North. The highest temperature recorded yesterday was 102 deg. at Multan, Cawnpore and Jacobabad.

Forecast.—A further extension in the United Provinces.

INDIAN DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hrs., Monday (13th inst) giving data for the preceding 24 hours:—

The monsoon has been vigorous in Burma, Assam and east Bengal and fairly active in the south of the Peninsula but weather continues to be practically dry over northwest India and the central parts of the country.

Forecast.—An extension of rain in Bengal and along the submontane districts of Bihar and the United Provinces.

Burma.—Nearly general rain has fallen over the division; Kyaukpyu has had 4·4 in. Mergui 1·4 in. Amherst 1.4 in. Diamond Island 1.5 in. Toungoo 1.3 in. Akyab 1.6 in. Tavoy 1.0 in. Bassein 1.0 in. Bhamo 0·9 in. and Rangoon, Yamethin and Myitkyina 0.6 in. each. Skies are heavily clouded.

Northeast India, including Orrissa.—Rain has fallen nearly generally in Assam, locally in Bengal and at a few stations in Bihar; Mymensingh has had 4.5 in. Jalpaiguri 3.8 in. Dhubri 3.1 in. Chittagong 2.8 in. Dinajpur 2. 8in. Silchar 2.2 in. Cherrapunji 2.3 in. Narayanganj 1.7 in. and Purnea 0.3 in.. Skies are heavily clouded in Assam, Bengal and Bihar, and moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in the west of Bihar and Orissa. Maximum temperature was above normal in Bihar and Orissa and below it in Assam.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—There has been local rain in the Kumaon hills, with a few falls in the United Provinces East and the Central Provinces West; Chakrata has had 1.1 in. Lucknow 0.3 in. and Khandwa 0.2 in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in the United Provinces and west Central India, and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is generally in defect. Maximum temperature was above normal except in Central India West. The highest temperature recorded in the division yesterday was 101 deg. at Cawnpore and Mainpuri.

Northeast India.—Rainfall has occured at a few stations in the Punjab hills and Gujarat; Simla reports 2.4 in. and Surat 0.7 in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in Gujarat and the east and north Punjab, lightly to moderately clouded in Rajputana and Kashmir, and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in the east and north Punjab, north Rajputana and lower Sind. Both maximum and minimum temperatures were above normal in the Punjab East and North and Baluchistan, and the maximum alone in Kashmir, the North-West Frontier Province and Rajputana East. The thermometer rose yesterday afternoon to 114 deg. at Dalbandin.

The Peninsula.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the Konkan and Malabar, and local in Hyderabad South, Mysore, Madras southeast and the Madras Deccan, while a few falls have occurred in the Bombay Deccan; Mangalore has had 1.3 in. Mercara 1.2 in. Calicut 1.0 in. Karwar 0.9 in. Cuddalore 0.8 in. Cochin 0.7 in. Negapatam 0.7 in. Salem 0.4 in. and Bombay, Marmagao, Raichur and Hyderabad 0.2 in. each. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in Hyderabad and the Madras Coast North, and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is locally in excess in Madras Southeast and in defect in parts of the north Madras coast. Maximum temperature was above normal in Hyderabad and the Madras Coast North.

Special reports of heavy rainfall.—August 12th, Sudder Station and Mathabhanga (Bengal) 10.0 in. and 9.3 in. respectively.

Earthquake Report.—An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 3,700 miles away was recorded by the Bombay Seismographs at 13 hrs. 48 mins., on Sunday, the 12th August.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 14th August, 1928:

Barometer (corrected to 33 deg. F) at 8 a.m. 29.761 inches (.022 above normal).

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg F) at 4 p.m. (previous day) .706 inches (.027 above normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .012 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 79.9 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 75.9 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 87.1 debrees (2.2 above normal).

Minimum tempepracure during 24 hours 76.1 degrees (0.2 above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 82 per cent.

Relative Humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 79 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W.S.W.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 22 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 194 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 43 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) 8.

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.53 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 2.21 in.

Total rainfall during the year 60.86 in.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL.

Bombay, Aug. 14.

Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of date 14-8-28 Colaba Point 0.53; Fort 0.30; J. J. Hospital 0.32.

Total since 1st June to date Colaba Point 60.85; Fort 75.64; J. J. Hospital 59.80.

Total for the corresponding period of 1927 Colaba Point 51.93; Fort 64.75; J. J. Hospital 51.56.

Total for the corresponding period of 1923 Colaba Point 53.35; Fort 76.94; J. J. Hospital 62.20.

ALLEGED BOGUS FIRM

CHARGE OF BREACH OF TRUST

How a young man in search of a lucrative job was stated to have been duped by an alleged bogus firm, was narrated in the Court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Tuesday, when his Worship issued bailable warrants against Ahmed Tarkhan and T. A. Kader, partners of the firm of Messrs. Khan Kader & Co., Bombay, on a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 1,000 preferred against them by one Kartarsingh Lalsing.

It was stated that in May last in reply to an advertisement that appeared in the "Times of India," complainant applied for the post of an Assistant Manager in the above firm. He was granted an interview by the accused when they offered him the job if he was prepared to give a cash security of Rs. 2,000. He offered to give a Bank security, but it was refused. The accused also represented to him that they were doing business on a large scale of over £30,000 per month.

Subsequently the accused agreed to accept Rs. 1,000 cash as security, and complainant joined them on May 15. Complainant, in due course, came to know that the accused had no capital of their own and that his deposit of Rs. 1,000 was utilised by them to satisfy their most pressing creditors. The complainant alleged that the company transacted very little business and even his salary was paid in small driblets of Rs. 5 or Rs. 10. When they failed to take delivery of certain consignments for want of money, complainant's suspicions that it was a bogus firm were confirmed, and complainant then demanded his deposit money back. He was put off by the accused from time to time, and ultimately, on July 29 he was given a post-dated cheque for Rs. 1,059 on the Punjab National Bank.

Complainant now learnt that the accused had given notice to the landlord of their office premises that they would vacate it by the end of August. They were also disposing of all ther property and complainant alleged they were preparing to leave Bombay. Further, complainant alleged that the post-dated cheque was given to him by the accused to evade suspicion and delay any measures that he (complainant) might take to recover the deposit money.

His Worship ordered bailable warrants to be issued against the accused.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer has been elected by the Madras Liberal League to represent it at the forthcoming All-Parties' Conference.

Dewan Bahadur G. Narayanaswamy Chetty, President of the Madras Corporation, has been elected President of the South Indian Liberal Federation. Messrs. A Ramaswamy Mudaliar, O. Thanikachalam Chetty and Dr. C. Natesa Mudaliar have been elected Vice-Presidents of the Federation.

Rangoon.—Sentencing a Burman, Po Uwe, to 30 months' and his wife Ma On to six months' rigorous imprisonment each under Section 411, I. P. C. for being in possession of a stolen revolver and holster, the District Magistrate remarked in his judgment that in the present state of the Province it was a very serious matter to receive stolen revolvers.

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Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

TRUTH ABOUT BARDOLI SETTLEMENT

WHO PAID MONEY FOR SOLD LANDS?

POONA, August 13.

In an interview the Thakor Saheb of Kerwada, M. L. C., stated that the various published by Messrs. Nariman and Munshi about the Bardoli settlement appeared to have been designed to cloud the truth about the matter. The terms proposed by the twelve Gujarat members of the Legislative Council in their, letter of July 29 to Dewan Bahadur Desai did not materially differ from those finally settled and the attempts of Mr. Nariman endorsed by Mr. Munshi to describe the former terms as being impossible to accept consistently with national honour and self-respect was quite unwarranted because seven of the signatories to the letter were those prominent members from Gujerat who had resigned and had been re-elected on the Bardoli issue and Rao Saheb Dadubhai and Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai Naik could never be guilty of doing anything against national honour. None of the signatories could be accused of offering dishonourable terms. Mr. Nariman though he accompanied us to Surat was not present at the Collector's bungalow where Mr. Bhimbhai, Mr. Munshi and myself were trying to settle the matter about the sold lands.

WHO PAID THE MONEY?

Regarding the matter of who paid the money the Thakor Saheb said that money for the sold lands passed through Mr. Munshi's hands but they were not Mr. Munshi's. Whose they were he (Thakor Saheb) did not want to state as Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai Naik knew the real facts.

The Thakor Saheb replying to another question whether any one had thrown obstacles in the way of a settlement as suggested by Mr. Munshi stated that everyone had helped to bring about a settlement and no one had ever thrown any obstacles in the way. The Gujrat members however resented Mr. Munshi's self-appointed task.

Concluding the Thakore Saheb paid glowing tributes to Sir Leslie Wilson and added that but for His Excellency's keen interest and personal sympathy the Bardoli struggle would not have reached a happy end so early.—A. P.

RELEASE OF SATYAGRAHA PRISONERS

RESTORATION OF FORFEITED LANDS

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

"As announced in the Government Press Note of the 7th instant Government have issued orders for the release of the Satyagraha prisoners and these have accordingly all been released. This action was taken as soon as Government were informed by the representative of the Surat District on the Legislative Council that the Satyagraha agitation had been called off and that the cultivators had been advised to pay land revenue. The amount of the difference between the old and the revised assessment has now been paid into the Treasury and Government are informed that payments representing the balance due are being received. Thus, the two conditions laid down in His Excellency the Governor's address to the Legislative Council and accepted by the Council representatives of the Surat District namely, the calling off of the Satyagraha agitation and the payment of the revised assessment either have been or are in process of being fulfilled. In these circumstances Government are pleased to direct that any land which has been forfeited for non-payment of the assessment and which has not been disposed of shall be restored to its original holder as soon as the assessment for default of which it was forfeited has been paid".

BOMBAY FLYING CLUB LTD

ANNOUNCEMENT REGARDING EN ROLMENT OF MEMBERS

The Secretary, Bombay Flying Club, Ltd., writes:—

The Committee of the Bombay Flying Club Limited, have the pleasure to announce that they are now in a position to entrol members of the club.

The Club receives a subsidy from the Government of India and Works in close connection with the Government through the Aero Club of India and Burma, Limited.

The Primary Aim and object of the club is to teach Indians the art and science of aeronautics in all its branches.

For a long time, India has been behind the rest of the world in flying and it is true to say that there is no other civilised country which is so behind in aeronautics at the present moment as is this country, and it is hoped that patriotic Indians and other Nationals residing in India will give the club their utmost support so that they may achieve their object.

India is an ideal country for flying and in these days of low priced aircraft there is no reason why commercial aviation should not be used in India as it is throughout other countries of the world in addition to this, there are enormous distances to be covered in this country and it is thought that as soon as the uses of aviation are understood there will be many private owners of aircrefts as there are in England and other countries of the world at present.

COUNTRY CLUB AT JUHU.

Apar tfrom bying it is hoped that the club will be in a position next year to start a country club in the neighbourhood of the aerodrome at Juhu and this will enable the committee of the Club to get in touch with more prospective pilots than it would otherwise be possible. At the same time it will have the advantage of providing amusement and exercise for the members after the time of flying is over.

The Committee of the Club have been very carefully chosen with the view of using the best possible knowledge of aeronautics which we have in the city of Bombay and most of the committee men are practical pilots themselves.

An aerodrome has been chosen at Juhu, Machines have been ordered from England and a pilot instructor is being chosen by the Director General of aeronautics at the Air Ministry in England so that the presidency will have the advantage of having the most expert knowledge available.

Mr. Ebrahim Dawood Kazi, a well known racehorse owner has donated a motor car to the club and thereby set an example to all patriotic Indians. It is sincerely hoped that every person in the Bombay Presidenly will realise the enormous importance of aeronautics to this great country and will give his valued support to the club and help the committee to set an example to the rest of India in the patriotic duty they have undertaken.

It is hoped that the aeroplanes will arrive in Bombay in time for flying instruction to commence November next.

The Bombay Flying Club Limited has had the honour of being the first club in India to obtain orders for two private aeroplanes.

SUBSCRIPTION AND OTHER PARTICULARS.

The subscription of a flying member is entrance fee Rs. 50 and an annual fee of Rs. 20. The monthly subscription of Rs. 8 is for the time being held in abeyance.

A flying member will enjoy the full privileges of all the activities of the club and may learn to fly if he so desires, but will not be called upon to fly unless it is his own wish. The main object of becoming a flying member is that he may help promote flying in all its activities for the benefit of India.

Further particulars may be had on application to the Secretary, the Bombay Flying Club, Limited, E. D. Sassoon Buildings, Ballard Estate.

ATYA BEGUM'S SCHOOL.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Mirza A. A. Khan will perform the opening ceremony of the 'Salehate Ameera' Mad. Mus. Girls School on Sunday the 19th August at 4-45 p.m. at Ballaram Street Grant Road.

The Purdah ladies' gathering will take place (to-day) at 4 p.m.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

JANUARY.

NEW YORK.

	Aug. 14.
Previous Closing Rate	18.18
To-day's Opening Rate	18.32
Difference	plus .15
To-day's Closing Rate	18.68
Difference	plus .50

LIVERPOOL.

	Aug. 14.
Previous Closing Rate	9.52
To-day's Opening Rate	9.59
Difference	plus .07
To-day's Closing Rate	9.62
Difference	plus .12
Broach Expectation	Rs. 355-0-0

LONDON SILVER MARKET

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

(FROM OUR REPRESENTATIVE)

	London, Aug. 14.
Silver Ready	27-3-0
Less	0-1-0
Silver Forward	27-5-0
	Unchanged

Tone of Market:—Steady.

BOMBAY PRICES:

	Bombay, Aug. 14.
1st Settlement	65-11-0
2nd Settlement	65-12-0

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Public Lecture by Revd. A. R. Reid on "The Aims and ideals of Toe H" at the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, French Bridge, Chowpatty, 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

THURSDAY Aug. 16.

Lecture by Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, on "The Railway Finance", Bombay Students' Brotherhood, French Bridge, Chowpaty, Sir Purshotamdas Thakordas Kt, presiding, 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY Aug. 16

S.S. "Narkunda" with English mails of 2nd inst. expected at 3 a.m.

SATURDAY Aug. 18

S.S. "Maloja" with English Mails leaves at 1 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore and Japan per S. S. "Awa Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p.m. on Thursday the 16th inst.

G. WARD. D. C. C.

An extraordinary General Body meeting of the above Committee will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 8-30 P. M. in the above Committee's office to consider the recommendation of the Council regarding Khadi Shop as we have announced before. All members are requested to be present.

THE BOMBAY TEACHERS' UNION

At a meeting of the Union will be held in the Secondary Training College Hall at 6 P. M. (S. T.) to-day (Wednesday) the 15th inst., when Mr. H. R. Hamley, will speak on "Examinations and Examining".

"INDIA'S PLACE IN WORLD"

Mr. V. S. Toro, Deputy Educational Inspector of Visual Instructual will give to-day (Wednesday) a lecture at the Boy Scout Hut, at 6-30 p.m., when Prof. V. G. Rao of the Elphinston College will preside. Subject of the lecture: "India's Place in the World". The lecture is open to all.

MUNICIPAL SCAVENGERS AND MR. CLAYTON

There will be a public meeting of the so-called "Untouchables" and Municipal Scavengers to-day (Wednesday) in the open space next to the Empress Cinema at 6-30 p.m. to offer their thanks to Mr. Clayton the Municipal Commissioner and Mr. Gidney of the Conservancy Dept., for their prompt and sympahetic action in the matter of the Maruti idol incident.

B. B. and C. I. RAILWAYMEN'S MEETING.

A general meeting of the Railway workers on the line, will be held at Andheri to-day (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. to discuss the present Railway situation all over India, and to formulate demands of the staff and the "menials" on the B. B. &C. I. Ry. line when Messrs, Jhabvalla, Balvantrao, Bradley, Nadkarni, Sidheshvar, Marshal, Gokhale and Purandare will address the meeting. All Railway workers, labourers and sympathisers are requested to be present.

SOCIAL WORKERS' TRAINING CLASS

The Social Workers' Training Class will meet to-morrow (Thursday) at 6 P.M. (S. T.) at the Head Office of the Social Service League, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, when Prof. H. R. Hamley, will deliver a lecture on "Adult Education" and Rao Bahadur S. S. Talmaki, on "Life History of Social Workers" (Magic Lantern lecture)

JAMSHEDPUR WORKS

MONDAY'S ATTENDANCE

The Tata Iron and Steel Company, Limited, report that the total attendance at the Jamshedpur Works on Monday, the 13th instant was 8,724.

HIGH COURT

MINARA MOSQUE TRUST

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST MR CHHOTANI AND OTHERS

Serious allegations of mismanagement of trust property were made against Mian Mahomed Haji Jan Mahomed Chhotani in a case that is now being heard by Justice Sir Charles Fawcett at the High Court.

This suit is filed by one Haji Ismail Haji Ahmed and another for the removal of Chhotani and four others from their offices as Trustees of the Minara Mosque situated at Memonwada Road, and for the appointment of a Receiver.

PLAINTIFFS' STORY.

The plaintiffs stated that they along with the defendants were appointed Trustees of the mosque in 1924, but defendants 3 and 4 had ceased to be Trustees by September, 1926, having failed to attend meetings of the Board for 18 consecutive months. The fifth defendant resigned in July, 1926. Thereafter, the first two defendants purported to re-appoint third and fourth defendants as Trustees without consulting the plaintiffs. This re-appointment, the plaintiffs contended, was invalid under the provisions of the Trust scheme, and defendants 3 and 4 had been wrongfully acting as the Trustees.

In 1922, the third defendant and another who were Trustees of two other mosques situated at Chinch Bunder Road and Noorbag, arranged to hand over the two msoques and their funds amounting to Rs. 10,500 to the Trustees of the Minara Mosque for proper management. The sum was handed over to Mr. Chhotani who retained it without keeping proper accounts, and he had not even paid the interest to the Trustees of the Minara Mosque. In pursuance to the arrangement for the transfer of the two mosques, a deed of assignment was prepared and signed by Abdul Rahman Abdul Jiva and all the Trustees of the mosque except defendants 1 and 3, who evaded signing the deed.

"IMPROPER CONDUCT."

The management of the Minara Mosque Trust could not be properly carried on because of the improper conduct and obstructive attitude of four of the defendants. Owing to the refusal and neglect of the first four defendants to attend meetings of the Trustees, it had not been possible to hold meetings as required.

The first defendant Chhotani had also failed to pay for several years to the Trust estate the ground rent of Rs. 31 per year in respect of the land held under lease by him.

The plaintiffs further alleged that the first defendant was in a hopeless financial condition, that rents and profits of the Trust estate had not been regularly recovered and that the defendants had negligently allowed large amounts of rent to run into arrears.

The plaintiffs prayed that the defendants should be removed from their offices as Trustees, and that five new Trustees be appointed in addition to the plaintiffs, and that a Receiver be appointed to take charge of the Trust property with power to recover rents.

MR. CHHOTANI'S STATEMENT.

The first defendant Chhotani, in his written statement, maintained that the re-appointment of defendants 3 and 4 as Trustees was valid and was in accordance with the arrangement arrived at before the Advocate-General. As regards the sum of Rs. 10,500, he denied that it was handed over to him personally. He submitted that by a consent order passed by the High Court, a sum of Rs. 9,817 was paid to the Imperial Bank to the credit of an account in the joint names of the defendants' solicitors and the plaintiffs.

The defendant characterised the dead of assignment as a wholly illegal and ineffective document which he was not bound to execute. He denied that he had ever been guilty of improper conduct and obstructive attitude. He said that the Trust meetings were not held because the first plaintiff failed in his duty to call meetings of the Board every three months. He was often out of Bombay, and the work of the mosque had in consequence suffered.

"PARTIALITY AND FAVOURITISM."

Mr. Chhotani further alleged that in flagrant disregard of the terms of the scheme, the first plaintiff refused to deliver to the defendant, who was President of the Board, the books and papers belonging to the Trust, even though he was called upon to do so. The defendant had, therefore, been compelled to file a suit in the High Court. The plaintiff had also failed to recover rents properly, and in his management, he had shown partiality and favouritism towards members of his own faction in the Jamat, thereby causing disaffection and discontent among the other members of the Jamat.

The defendant stated that the suit was vexatious and should be dismissed with costs.

The other defendants also made similar submissions in their written statements.

Mr. K. M. Munshi with Mr. M. C. Setalvad and Mr. Purshottam, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr. Khan with Mr. B. K. Desai, instructed by Messrs. Mirza and Mirza, represented the defendants.

The case is proceeding.

MOVE TO END STRIKE

HOW BOTH SIDES LOOK AT CONCILIATION BOARD

In pursuance of the agreement arrived at in the Council on Mr. Bole's resolution, the Hon. Mr. Gulam Hussain Hidayatullah, General Member of the Bombay Government, has invited the representatives of mill-owners and mill-workers of Bombay to meet him in a Conference today, at 2 p.m. at the Secretariat. In this Conference, Government want to ascertain whether the representatives of Labour as well as of Capital would agree to accept the Conciliation Board which Government propose to appoint to end the present unfortunate mill-strike.

THE REPRESENTATIVES.

The owners will be represented by Mr. J. B. Petit, Sir Victor Sassoon, Sir Fazulbhoy Ebrahim, Sir Joseph Kay, Sir Manmohandas Ramji, Mr. H. H. Sawyer and Mr. F. Stones; while the workers will be represented by Messrs. N. M. Joshi, B. S. Asavale, Syed Munavar, S. A. Dange, R. S. Nimbkar and Alwe.

ATTITUDE TOWARDS CONCILIATION.

It is reliably understood that the millowners will urge on the General Member that the Conciliation Board should consist of independent men. While both the parties are agreed on the appointment of a Board by Government and also they are prepared to abide by the decision of this Board, the representatives of workers will request the General Member to induce the owners to reinstate the workers on the old terms as a preliminary to the attempt at an amicable settlement of the protracted dispute.

Under the Clock

(BY "TWINFLEX.")

WEDNESDAY AUGUST, 15, 1928.

Before the day of its publication, the Nehru Committee's report has come in for an advance stab in the back from the "Evening News of India". Its preliminary grievance is that copies of the report "are available by the shovel to all and sundry in Bombay", but that it would be "a breach of faith" on its part to analyse the report the day before that settled for its release to the public.

• • •

It is something that the yellow journal should have some regard for journalistic etiquette, but it could not resist the temptation of having a gibe at Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru. It has discovered that his association with the report is "but an accident." A very lame excuse, indeed, to get over the inconvenient fact that a Liberal stalwart has co-operated in voicing what the "E. N." designates as "Extremist demands."

• • •

"If there is one thing more important to Britons all the world over than Empire Unity and development it is industrial peace and co-operation."—A. E. Tomlinson.

• • •

How true, in fact how too true! A doctor once told me that if there was one thing more important to "gourmands" all the world over than food and its assimilation it was peaceful co-operation between the various eating and digestive organs.

• • •

I have been reading an American journal. The reading is not finished. While hurdling over the headlines I gasped for breath at this one "Anti-Hoover Farm Revolt Dwindles In The West; His Wife's Father Dies."

• • •

It is so sad. And it is doubly sad that a father-in-law should have taken part in the revolt against his daughter's husband. It is, however, comforting to know that the revolt is dwindling.

• • •

George Lansbury is an honest man and he is also a typical patriot. This explains the contradiction between his speeches and official attitude.

• • •

Like an honest man he sincerely believes in the right of down-trodden nations to stand up. But he also believes it to be his duty to lend a helping hand to what he considers to be an inferior nation.

• • •

And he sub-consciously reacts to a sense of superiority. He does not know it and therefore he naturally fails to account for the resentment of Indians at the role of Mrs. Grundy which well-meaning Englishmen assume. He honestly cannot understand that it is not his sympathy that hurts Indians, but the manner in which it is expressed.

• • •

He does not realise that he is acting exactly like fashionable philanthropists, like society dames in England who hold charity bazars and balls.

• • •

The tragedy about George Lansbury's platitudes, from India's point of view, is that they are well-meant but incapable of helping India.

• • •

Mary: It took Jack twenty lessons to teach me to drive."

Ann: "The wretch. He taught me in four."

CASE AGAINST MR. GUZDAR

PLEADS GUILTY TO CHARGE OF CHEATING

ORDERS TO BE PASSED ON 27TH

CALCUTTA, August 13.

The case against Mr. J. E. Guzdar, the constituted attorney of Messrs. P. Guzdar and Company, on a charge of alleged cheating of Lloyds Bank in respect of four lakhs of rupees in connection with the title deeds of premises number 42, Chowringhee Road, was resumed to-day before the Chief Presidency Magistrate. The accused pleaded guilty. At the outset Mr. Langford James, on behalf of the defence informed the court that his client would plead guilty to the charge and the matter would be finished in this court. Mr. Ameer Ali, on behalf of the Crown, raising no objection to this being done, the Magistrate decided to hear the case himself. Mr. T. T. K. Allen, sub-mnaager of the National Bank of India and Mr. Thomas, Manager of Lloyds Bank, were then examined.

Mrs. Ginesbergh, examined by the Standing Counsel, said that she left Calcutta with the accused for Madras on the 27th June last. In the train the accused gave her a packet containing Government currency notes and asked her to keep them for him.

Continuing Mrs. Ginesbergh said that she kept the notes in a handbag. The accused and she travelled as Mr. and Mrs. Henderson. Arriving at Bangalore on 1st July last, the accused informed her that he had travelled under an assumed name as he was a married man. The accused arranged their passage by the S.S. "Sphinx." On the 7th July, a police officer came to investigate the charges against Mr. Guzdar, and she handed over the notes to him.

Inspector Venkata Subramaniya of the Bangalore police gave evidence that he took possession of a number of Government currency notes, Bank of England notes and cheques. He received thus a sum amounting to Rs. 3,94,494.

A charge was framed under section 420 I. P. C. (cheating). The accused pleaded guilty, and the Magistrate promised to pass orders on the 27th.—A. P.

ORGANISING DOCK LABOURERS

MR. JHABWALLA'S LATEST ACTIVITY

Following the amalgamation of the two G. I. P. Railway Unions recently, Mr. B. F. Bradley and S. H. Jhabwalla have directed their attention now to the Port Trust Dock Staff for unity. There are at present three unions, viz: Bombay Port Trust Employees' Union, Railwaymen's Union and Dock Staff Union representing various grades of workers both Europeans and Indians. A joint meeting of the Managing Committees of the three unions was held on Tuesday evening at Prince's Dock when it was resolved to amalgamate the three Unions and a sub-committee was appointed to draft a constitution. There are about 5,000 members of these three Unions.

LATEST NEWS.

MADRAS, Aug. 14.

Messrs. Shankerlal Banker, Rajagopalachari and Konda Venkatappiah of the All-India Spinners' Association arrived to-day in Madras in connection with Khadi propaganda.—A. P.

MADRAS, Aug. 14.

A serious fire is reported from a village in Tinnevelly District. About hundred houses and a large number of cattle are stated to have been destroyed.—A. P.

SIR F. BEAMAN DEAD

EX-JUDGE OF THE BOMBAY HIGH

We regret to announce the death of Sir Frank C. O. Beaman, which took place in London, on Sunday last. Sir Frank was a well-known figure in Bombay and a Judge of the High Court from 1906-18. He entered the I. C. S. in 1879 and was Special Settlement Officer, Baroda in 1886. Five years later, he was appointed Judicial Assistant to the Political Agent, Kathiawar. Before he was elevated to the Bench of the Bombay High Court, Sir Frank was Judicial Commissioner in Sind. He was also a well-known writer.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

WEDNESDAY AUGUST, 15, 1928.

SWARAJ CONSTITUTION IN THE MAKING

The Nehru Committee's Report on Indian Reforms is a constitutional document of first-rate importance and far-reaching influence. It promises to be, with but few modifications that may be made at the All-Parties' Conference, the People's Charter of Liberty. It is a powerful plea for full Responsible Government for India, "not viewed as a remote stage of our evolution but as the next immediate step." The outline Constitution recommended by the Committee is eminently suited to the conditions of India and, indeed, it only carries to its logical conclusion the purpose of the present Constitution. The Committee had a hard task before it in adjusting the various standpoints represented at the All-Parties' Conference. But it has fairly found, what it wished to find, a basis for a generally agreed Constitution, "the greatest common factor of agreement among the well-recognised political parties in India." The Committee's recommendations are unanimous, except for a small detail. This unanimity encourages the hope that the recommendations will find general support at the All-Parties' Conference which is to meet shortly at Lucknow. It is to the credit of the Committee that it has brought order out of a chaos of opinions, has given definite shape to vague ambitions and has reduced points of dispute, if any should perist, to the narrowest limits.

FULL DOMINION STATUS.

The introductory chapter of the Report, which makes out an unanswerable case for full Responsible Government or full Dominion Status—if the making of such case was necessary—is a master-piece. It tears to shreds the various objections against Swaraj urged by Sir Malcolm Hailey in his speech in the Legislative Assembly on February 8 1924. Sir Malcolm's plea that full Responsible Government, to which Britain is pledged by the declaration of August 1917, is something much less than Dominion Status is a piece of sophistry that ignores or distorts the Royal Proclamation of December 23, 1919, which is aptly quoted by the Committee and in which His Majesty referred to the Act of 1919 as pointing the way to "full responsible government hereafter" and "the right of her (India's) people to direct her affairs and safeguard her interests." It may be noted, however, that Indians demand full Dominion status not merely because Britain is pledged to it but mainly because India will not be satisfied with anything less. The Nehru Committee states the plain truth when it observes: "We are not aware of any who would be satisfied with anything lower than full Dominion status." Indeed the Congress puts the ultimate demand higher. Its resolution declaring Independence as its goal is not, of course, inconsistent with the immediate acceptance of full Dominion status. But the resolution unmistakably shows the trend of national feeling, which can only be expressed in the words: "Dominion status now or Independence hereafter."

RESPONSIBILITY TO THE PEOPLE.

The Nehru Committee's Constitution [illegible] familiar features of the [illegible] self-governing Do[illegible] based on a wide [illegible] wholly responsible [illegible] ature and an independen[illegible] judiciary. These features are by now so familiar to Indians that it is not necessary to discuss at length the detailed provisions in the Committee's Constitution. Some critics may doubt the wisdom of making the Senate, the Central Second Chamber, elected by the Provincial Legislatures, or of introducing universal adult franchise for electing the popular Legislatures or of dropping the permanent Civil Services entirely from the Legislatures. But the Committee has good reasons for its recommendations. The method of electing the Senate has the merit of removing friction between the two houses of the Central Legislature. Direct election with a narrow franchise would have made the Senate undemocratic, and a wide franchise would have made it a mere replica of the popular House. A fairly wide literary franchise might have been recommended but the Committee rightly felt it to be a handicap to the backward communities. Adult suffrage for the election of the provincial legislatures, and the House of Representatives is an unavoidable necessity in spite of its expense, cumbrousness and initial risks. Nothing less could rouse the masses from the deadening effect of the past bureaucratic rule. Nothing less could give some real power to the poor and backward communities who have hitherto been deceived with nominated "representatives". The absence of permanent officials from the Legislatures is the first condition of democracy. Permanent servants cannot ze legislators. It is to be noted, however, that the Committee is fair to the Services in respect of their salaries. A clause in the Constitution specifically provides: "Any officer of the public services who desires to retire within three years of the establishment of the Commonwealth or is not retained in the service of the Commonwealth shall be entitled to receive such pension, gratuity or other compensation as he would have received in like circumstances if the Commonwealth had not been established". Similar if not better terms are offered to the Army Services. Either they will continue to serve the reformed Indian Government or they will be replaced by Indian officers and will get sufficient recompense. In the former case they have nothing to complain against. In the latter, India's critics will have less ground to twit Indians with incapacity to defend the country. And no Indian statesmen would be so insane as to appoint inefficient Indian Officers in the Army merely for the sake of Indianisation. One may also remember what Sir Sivaswamy Iyer has said in this connection that few Dominions were in a position to defend themselves exclusively with their own Officers when they received a self-government status

THE COMMUNAL PROBLEM.

The Committee's recommendations on the Hindu-Muslim problem will receive at present more attention than all other questions put together. It will be noticed that they make a fair approach to the recent Congress-League Pact The Committee approves of the separation of Sind "after such enquiry about the financial position as may be considered necessary". If the separation is to turn entirely on the financial question it is as good as a settled problem for Sind, like any other province, can and ought to learn the policy of cutting one's coat according to one's cloth. The Committee also approves of introducing reforms in the N. W. F. Province, joint electorates, and reservation of seats for Muslims in all provinces where they are in a minority on the population basis. Practically the only difference between the Committee's recommendations and the Congress-League Pact is that the former do not allow reservation for Muslims in the Punjab and Bengal where they are in a majority whereas the Congress allows reservation even in these provinces. The Committee advances arguments and statistics to show that Muslims in these provinces do not at all need protection through reservation, that they may harm themselves by an unnatural reliance on the crutches of reservation and that in any case reservation is against nationalism and perfect representative government. Putting aside the vital factor of the immense influence that a fairly large minority, which is economically, educationally and politically more advanced and therefore better organised for poitical action, can exercise in elections, logic is on the side of the Committee, and the Congress would be the first to acknowledge it. But, as the late Deshbandhu used to say, Life is greater than logic and the Committee itself admits that "logic has little to do with communal feeling" and allows reservation of seats for Muslims in other provinces. If the Muslims are impressed by the arguments and figures cited by the Committee, the whole country would be happy. But if, because of the fear that the better organised, more educated and wealthier Hindu minority will reduce their majority or, at any rate, make it ineffective they persist in claiming reservation even where they are in a majority, we think it wiser to concede the claim for a period of ten years rather than stretch things to a breaking point. We are not formulating an ideal constitution for a distant future but an agreed constitution for the immediate present. Therefore we cannot ignore the realities of the situation. No constitution will be worth the paper on which it is written if it has not behind it the willing consent of both Hindus and Muslims. The Muslim proposals for joint electorates marked a remarkable change of attitude. That change must be harnessed to national purpose. To do anything that will bring about the withdrawal of those proposals—and there seems little hope that the Nehru Committee's proposals regarding seats in the Punjab and Bengal will acceptable to Muslims—will be a national calamity. As Pandit Motilal himself said last year in Bombay at the All-India Congress Committee meeting which endorsed the Muslim proposals: "Personally I am of the opinion that nothing better could have been proposed under the circumstances to remove the unfortunate communal rancour and animosities". That opinion is shared by most Congressmen who realise that the only alternative, in the present mood of the Muslim community, will be the insistence by the latter on separate electorates. We are confident that long before the ten years' limit expires the Muslims will be the first to throw away the reservation crutches. They and all other communities which are or call themselves backward will soon come to realise that the best guarantees of their interests are in the adult suffrage and the Declaration of rights recommended by the Committee. The so-called depressed classes, in particular, would find in these better guarantees of their progress than they have ever received or will ever receive from the British bureaucracy. The whole Constitution is democratic to the core. It is designed to safeguard the best interests of the masses and to prevent their exploitation by a bureaucracy or an oligarchy, white or brown. The Report of the Nehru Committee will vindicate, in the eyes of the world, the spirit of pure nationalism and democracy that inspires the accredited leaders of India.

TACTLESS

From Mombasa comes the disquieting news that the patient and thoroughly constitutional agitation set up by the Indian community against the partial attitude of the Government of Kenya towards the Europeans in that Colony, particularly in the matter of land sales, has had no effect whatsoever on Sir Edward Grigg, the Governor of Kenya. The Indians waited in deputation upon him on Monday and requested him at least to postpone the sale of the residential plots which the Government desire to restrict for Europeans only. To this modest request Sir Edward Grigg made a flat and tactless refusal, stating as an argument presumably in support of his truculent attitude, that the Government of India had agreed to such sale. What Sir Edward Grigg would not do for the Indian community, Judge Pickering has done, in that he has granted, on the application of a writ of mandamus, on behalf of an Indian plaintiff, an order 'nisi' to postpone the sale. But the principle of segregation which the Government of Kenya seek to introduce by means of this restriction must not be tolerated for a moment by the "trustees" of India. We do hope the attitude of the Government of India in regard to this question has been completely misunderstood by Sir Edward Grigg. The Indian public is entitled to know from the authorities in Simla whether they have been guilty of betraying Indian interests in Mombasa.

"OIL AND INDIA."

ECONOMIC POLICY DOMINATED BY ALIEN INTEREST

(BY S. H. MISTRY.)

I.

In the annals of the economic exploitation of India, instances of the undesirable influence and the intolerable pressure brought by non-Indian commercial and financial interests to bear upon the Government of the country have been frequently repeated, the recent reference to the Indian Tariff Board to conduct an enquiry into the oil-rates-war waged by rival foreign groups in India being the latest and a forcible reminder of the domination of the economic policy of the State by alien interests. The precipitous haste with which the Tariff Board was asked to drop the work in hand in order to proceed with this enquiry is a clear evidence of the abject surrender of its authority to a group of monopolists clamouring for the safeguard of their own selfish interests. A sectional controversy affecting the interests of rival monopolists over a non-essential, for purely temporary, issue has led us to lose sight of essential facts concerning the future of our oil industry and trade. The Government of India ought to have remained insusceptible to the haughty demands of a powerful combine for an enquiry into a matter that did not raise questions of national importance, nor seemed to affect the interests of consumers; anybody would have foreseen that the differences would be patched up, hostility ended, truce declared, understanding effected, and a more intensified, more concerted exploitation resumed. But our Government, we are told, burn with indignation at a wrong, ready to side with righteousness. Was not the entry of Russian oil, and that stolen too, revolting to their "ethical" instincts, urging them to go to the rescue of a party that, because it found the presence of its adversary rather annoying, professed to be shocked at the prevalence of a highly "unethical" spirit in its dealings?

INDIAN MARKET DOMINATED.

The spectacle of a rivalry among foreign monopolists in the role either of producers or importers is to us as meaningless as it is odious. These amiable gentlemen have long since agreed, tacitly of course, to carve out for themselves spheres of influence and control production and import trade in various classes of mineral oils and oil-products; and whenever they seem to disagree, such are rare occasions, they do so to re-agree; whenever differences arise, they serve as prelude to a greater and greater domination of the Indian market. From the standpoint of Indian economy, it is immaterial that while the Royal Dutch Shell and the Standard Oil Co. act as importers, a patriotic Scotch Company operates in India; the latter is as good as an importer in so far as it professedly exists for guarding interests antagonistic to those of India. It is questionable whether the existence of a mineral oil industry in India has proved a source of strength to our economic life, if it has not been fruitful of diversified economic activities. We want to be really convinced as to what the Burma Oil Company has done to justify itself, which may be sufficient to induce us to regard it in a much more favourable light than importers like the Dutch-Shell or the 'Socony.'

We cannot here narrate arguments in support of such an unfavourable conclusion; but we must say that regarded from all the varied points of view, judged by all the criteria of economic well-being, and tested by all the consequences that have resulted from its activities, the Burma Oil Co. has not only not shown the redeeming features of a producer, but has also displayed all the demerits characteristic of a monopolistic importer. Either its past history or its present policy can hardly induce us to prefer it to an importer, or entitle it to our special consideration. If we cease to think of the existence of an Indian mineral oil industry in the true sense of the word, there would hardly seem any justification of intervention in affair exclusively related to the petty interests of rival groups, but which have nothing whatever to do with the primary national aspects of the industry.

HOW THE MONOPOLY WORKS.

Many charges can be laid at the door of the monopoly that benefits by the exploitation of our resources, but we shall emphasise only one. One of the benefits which India derives from the operation of a monopoly like the Burma Oil Co., is that knowledge and information regarding the extent of resources and the degree and nature of production must be withheld from the Indian people. And what little, vague information it pleases the Company to give, is grudgingly conveyed by the Chairman at a 'Home' shareholders' meeting. And it suits the interests of the Company to screen its doings from public gaze. The Indian critic asks why production in the country is inadequate for the total requirements of the nation, and the oft-repeated answer is that our oil resources are limited in extent and moderate in richness. We have steadily refused to believe in this statement. We have had a geological survey department in existence for more than 60 years, but the geology of the Burma fields is only partially known, and that too imperfectly; while so few and spasmodic efforts have been made in regard to survey of oil-bearing strata in other parts of India like Assam, the Punjab, the C.P., Hyderabad and S. India that we may say that their geology is practically a sealed book to us. The prime requisite in regard to a clear conception of the future of our oil industry relates to an authoritative and reliable determination of the Indian resources in oil, both actual and potential, with a view to ascertaining whether they would prove adequate for the present as well as future needs of the country. Unless and until it is demonstrated to our satisfaction that we are really deficient in mineral oil wealth, the belief that the present output is not indicative of the natural capacity of our wells, but that the phenomenon is due to pecuniary motives behind a concern that stands for maximum monopoly prices fixed and regulated by a relatively lower level of production, cannot but gain strength and reality.

The Burma Oil Co. may argue that in these days when the oil industry of the world is so elaborately organised and rigidly controlled by four or five giant combines that have agreed to partition among themselves huge territories, in each of which none but a particular group is to operate to a large extent, agreements regarding prices, consequently regarding output, are not only necessary but inevitable; which plea, however, leaves us as unconvinced as the other explaining the so-called inadequacy of our oil resources.

INDIAN INTERESTS NEGLECTED.

The ultimate fact remains that due to the Burma Oil Co. being a party to the regulation of the world oil-politics, Indian economic interests have been sorely neglected, nay at times sacrificed. It is beause the Indian industry is managed by a foreign monopoly that renders its participation in an international game of price control and regulated output not only possible but also natural. If the fortunes of that industry were in the hands of an indigenous concern that moulded its policy with an eye solely to the best economic interests of the nation, it would have refused to be a party to an injurious alliance and kept itself secured from having been dragged into the vortex of tainted world oil-politics.

Apart from price control and curtailed production, there is another aspect of the question that has a serious consequence. Not only understandings among rival groups are affected in respect of the extent of production, but also with reference to its nature, that is, what particular article or articles in the production of which, a certain group should confine itself to. We maintain that agreements aiming at the death of variety in production, wherever this is feasible, are more vicious than those purly directed at diminishing production. Thus the Burma Oil Co. is allowed to specialise in the production and distribution of petrol, in consideration of which the 'Socony' or the Anglo-Persian or the Dutch-Shell must be allowed to interest themselves in kerosene or fuel oil or lubricating oil as the case may be. The Burma fields should yield a part of the kerosine supply needed by the Indian market, for the claims of the 'Socony' in this respect must not be ignored. They should not produce fuel oil, and bring forth negligible supplies of lubricating oils, for otherwise how are we to appease the Anglo-Persian and the Dutch-Shell? Indeed, have we not viewed the spectacle of an identity of interests leading to a merger called the Burma-Shell? Agreements resulting in a dictation in the sphere of production in an industry are more harmful, in that they not only prevent a fuller growth, but what is of greater significance, check many-sided and varied activities that alone can lead to a diversified, and hence more fruitful, growth.

(To Be Continued).

Notes of the Day.

Protective Barrage!

The Nanking Government has shown a statesmanlike grasp of what is urgently necessary for China at present in securing for her international recognition of her new status by meeting Britain more than half-way and undertaking to punish the guilty parties in the Nanking incident. A joint commission of Chinese and British is to be constituted to settle the question of compensation for injuries and damage to those who suffered during the riots. Britain's reply to the Chinese Government's demand for a satisfactory reparation for the injuries which Chinese nationals suffered is provocative and disappointing. The Nanking Government is informed by Sir Sydney Barton that the firing from the British warship was "a protective barrage to save sheltered British from imminent danger." Nationalist China will for the present gulp down the insult conveyed in this answer, but it will be hard for it to forget it.

Yago-slavian Difficulties.

The death under tragic circumstances of Mr. Stephan Raditch and the bitter feeling it has aroused amongst the Croats against the Belgrade Government should have warned the latter that every effort to make the contending political parties in Yugo-Slavia, the Serbian parliamentary groups and the Croat Peasant Party, forget the lurid and immediate past and settle down to concerted work for the good of the State was urgently necessary. Yugo-Slavia has many woes, not the least of which are the constant annoying attentions from the Fascist Government of Italy. In addition to this if internal bickering are allowed to develop into a regular civil war, it will mean an easy opportunity for the enemies of the little kingdom to demolish its independent existence. They talk of boycott of one another in Belgrade, when they should be talking of co-operation.

Self-respecting Attitude.

In glaring and pleasant contrast with the craven spirit of accommodation exhibited by Ministers in other Provinces, is the straightforward, self-respecting and courageous attitude shown by the two C. P. Ministers, Messrs. Raghavendra Rao and R. M. Deshmukh. While the former have played meekly the part the bureaucracy expected them to fulfil as its "adopted sons," the Central Provinces Dyarchy affords the spectacle, inconvenient and unpleasant in bureaucratic eyes, of the two nationalist leaders who elected to administer the transferred half of that Dyarchy solidly standing by the declared wishes of the Party they represent. In the Central Provinces those wishes express the opinion of the Legislature which, it will be recalled, voted for the boycott of the Simon Commission. The Ministers' position is, therefore, strong and it is to their credit, as their reply to the circular letter issued by the Responsivist Members of the C. P. Council indicates, that they have not allowed themselves to be influenced by officialdom to deflect even by an inch from their attitude of firm boycott. They are even prepared to resign on that issue, if necessary.

Racial Discrimination.

British officialdom in India is very sensitive to the charge made by Indian political leaders that it encourages the policy of racial discrimination, particularly on the Indian railways. The testimony of a distinguished Indian, Dr. Bose, who visited his home-country after twenty-five years bears out how markedly this discrimination is exercised. His travel impressions which were published in the "Chronicle" on Monday show how poignant is the grief of this exile from his motherland at witnessing this racial discrimination and the helplessness of his countrymen in preventing it and also in combating the continuous exploitation of their country by foreign vested interests. Dr. Bose's moving picture of how Hindus and Muslims thrown together on board a steamer forget communal bigotry should be an eye-opener to us and make us realise the necessity of eradicating the communal canker. Then alone can we stop the exploitation by foreigners.

All for a Grant.

Mr. Jhabvala's dismissal from the Tutorial High School provokes many thoughts. He was dismissed because, in the words of the School Principals, "his political views and activities were against the Government, against the settled views of the parents and against the consistently loyal policy of the schools" and because they feared the loss of their Government grant for "harbouring" such a teacher. It may be noted that the Principals do not say that Mr. Jhabvala's political views and activities have affected the efficiency of his work or have exercised an unwholesome influence on his pupils. It may be that a few parents objected to Mr. Jhabvala's politics or rather economics. But have the Principals ascertained the wishes of the majority of the parents and are they prepared to sacrifice an old colleague because of the whims of a few parents? We never knew that the the school's "consistent loyalty", was so intolerant or that Government would punish a teacher in an aided-school only because he had views "against Government." Aided-schools are timid and in some cases subservient and Government allow or encourage them to be so. And so will the schools remain so long as the teachers, the parents and the public remain apathetic and grumble but silently.

INDIA PREPARES HER CONSTITUTION.

FULL RESPONSIBLE GOVT. DEMANDED.

Joint Electorates Throughout the Country.

SEPARATION OF SIND & N. W. F. PROVINCE REFORM APPROVED

RESERVATION OF SEATS FOR 10 YEARS

Position of Indian States Defined

ADULT SUFFRAGE FOR BOTH SEXES

Guarantee to Public Servants

NEHRU COMMITTEE'S REPORT

The report is published of the Nehru Committee appointed by the All-Parties Conference in Bombay on May 19th to consider and determine the principles of the Constitution for India.

The Committee consisted of ten members: Pandit Motilal Nehru (Chairmen), Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Sir Ali Imam, Mr. Shuaib Qureshi, Mr. S. C. Bose, Mr. M. S. Aney, Mr. G. R. Pradhan, Sardar Mangal Singh, Mr. M. R. Jayakar and Mr. N. M. Joshi. The last two members were unable to attend the meetings of the Committee and therefore have not signed the report.

The recommendations of the Committee are unanimously accepted by the other eight members, except that, while the majority fix the reservation of seats in the Central Legislative for Muslims on population basis, Mr. Shuaib Qurishi is of opinion that one-third seats should be reserved for Muslims. Further, Mr. Shuaib says: "I agree with the resolution adopted at the informal Conference of July 7th but do not subscribe to all the figures and arguments produced in its support."

"NEXT IMMEDIATE STEP."

The Report with the appendices covers 150 pages. An introductory chapter makes out a strong case for full Dominion Status for India, "not viewed as a remote stage of our evolution but as the next immediate step." It refutes at length the various objections against such a step urged by Sir Malcolm Hailey in his speech in the Legislative Assembly on February 8, 1924. Three chapters deal exhaustively with the communal problem. We have given below a full summary of these chapters, used also full extracts from the introductory chapter. The question of Indian States is also discussed at length in a separate chapter. The final recommendations of the Committee are given in Chapter VII, which covers 25 pages.

The recommendations begin with a Declaration of Fundamental Rights, safeguarding especially the religious and sivic rights of minorities.

THE CONSTITUTION

The following are the main recommendations of the Committee:—

India shall have the same constitutional status in the community of Nations known as the British Empire, as the Dominion of Canada, the commanwealth of Australia, the Dominion of New Zealand, the Union of South Africa and the Irish Free State, with a Parliament having powers to make laws for the peace, order and good Government of India, and an Executive responsible to that Parliament, and shall be styled and known as the commonwealth of India.

PARLIAMENT.

The legislative power of the commonwealth shall be vested in a Parliament which shall consist of the King a Senate and a house of Representatives herein called the Parliament.

The Governor-General shall be appointed by the King and shall have and may exercise in the commonwealth, during the King's pleasure, but subject to this constitution such powers and functions of the King as His Majesty may assign to him.

The senate shall consist of 200 members to be elected by the Provincial Councils a specific number of seats being allotted to each province on the basis of population subject to a minimum. The election shall be held by the method of proportional representation with the single transferable voice. The Hare System).

The House of Representatives shall consist of 500 members to be elected by constituencies determined by law. Every person of either sex who has attained the age of 21 and is not disqualified by law shall be entitled to vote.

Provided that Parliament shall have the power to increase the number of members from time to time if necessary.

The powers of Parliament with respect to foreign affairs not including the Indian States shall be the same as exercised by the self-governing dominions.

THE COMMONWEALTH EXECUTIVE.

The executive power of the commonwealth is vested in the King and is exercisable by the Governor-General as the King's Representative, acting on the advice of the executive council, subject to the provisions of this Act and of the laws of the commonwealth.

(a) There shall be an Executive Council consisting of the Prime Minister and, until Parliament otherwise provides, not more than Six Ministers of the commonwealth.

The Prime Minister shall be appointed by the Governor-General and the Ministers shall also be appointed by him on the advice of the Prime Minister

The Executive Council shall be collectively responsible to the legislature for all matters concerning the departments of the commonwealth administered by members of the Executive Council.

The legislative power of a Province shall be vested in the king and the local Legislative Council.

There shall be a Governor of every Province who shall be appointed by the King and represent His Majesty in the Province.

There shall be one member of the Provincial Legislative Council for every 100,000 of the population of the said province provided that in Provinces with a population less than ten millions there may be a maximum of 100 members.

THE PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE.

The Executive power of the Province shall be vested in the Governor acting on the advice of the Provincial Executive Council.

There shall be an Executive Council for every province consisting of not more than five Ministers appointed by the Governor.

In appointing the Executive Council the Governor shall select the chief Minister and appoint others only on his advice.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Subject to the provisions of the next succeeding section, all officers of the Public service shall, at the establishment of the commonwealth, become officers of the commonwealth.

As soon as possible after the establishment of the Commonwealth, the Governor-General in Council shall appoint a public service commission to make recommendations for such reorganisation and readjustment of the departments of the public service as may be necessary.

Any officer of the Public Service who desires to retire within three years of the establishment of the commonwealth or is not retained in the service of the commonwealth shall be entitled to receive such pension gratuity or other compensation as he would have received in like circumstances if the commonwealth had not been established.

THE ARMY SERVICES.

All officers, British and Indian, serving in the Army, the Navy, the Royal Indian Marine, or the Air Force in India, serving in India, at the commencement of the new constitution shall retain all their existing rights as to salaries allowances or pensions or shall receive such compensation for the loss of any of them, as the Governor-General in Council may consider just and equitable, or as they would have received in like circumstances if the commonwealth had not been established.

THE INDIAN STATES.

The commonwealth shall exercise the same rights in relation to and discharge the same obligations towards the Indian States arising out of treaties or otherwise as the Government of India has hitherto exercised and discharged.

In case of any difference between the commonwealth and any Indian state or any matter arising out of treaties engagements saanads or similar other documents, the Governor-General in council, may with the consent of the state concerned refer the said matter to the supreme court for its decision

NEW PROVINCES.

The redistribution of Provinces should take place on a linguistic basis on the demand of the majority of the population of the area concerned, subject to financial and administrative considerations.

AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Parliament may by law, repeal or alter any of the provisions of the constitution. Provided that the Bill embodying such repeal or alteration shall be passed by both Houses of Parliament sitting together and at the third reading shall be agreed to by not less than 2-3 of the total number of the members of both Houses. A Bill so passed at such a joint sitting shall be taken to have been duly passed by both Houses of Parliament

JOINT ELECTORATES THROUGHOUT.

There shall be joint mixed electorates throughout India for the House of Representatives and the Provincial Legislatures.

There shall be no reservation of seats for the House of Representatives except for Muslims in provinces where they are in a minority and Hindus in the N. W. F. Province. Such reservation will be in strict proportion to the Muslim population in every province where they are in a minority and in proportion to the non-Muslim population of N. W. F. Province. The Muslim or Non-Muslims where reservation is allowed to them shall have the right to contest additional seats.

In the provinces.

(a) There shall be no reservation of seats for any community in the Punjab and Bengal.

(b) In provinces other than the Punjab and Bengal there will be reservation of seats for Muslim minorities on population basis with the right to contest additional seats.

(c) In the N. W. F. Provinces there shall be similar reservation of seats for Non-Muslims with the right to contest other seats.

Reservation seats where allowed shall be for a fixed period say the first two general elections, after which the working of the whole system will be examined by a Commission or Committee of the Commonwealth Parliament and such legislation undertaken as may be found necessary.

REDISTRIBUTION OF STATUS OF PROVINCES.

Sind should be separated from Bombay and constituted into a separate province after such inquiry about the financial position as may be considered necessary.

Parts of Karnatak except the small islands on the other side of the Mysore territory should similarly be separated from the provinces in which they are at present included and formed into a single separate province.

The N. W. F. Province and all newly formed provinces shall have the same form of government as the other provinces in India.

THE COMMUNAL PROBLEM

The following is an exhaustive summary of the chapters on the communal problem:—

The Committee think that the Communal Problem of India is primarily Hindu Moslem problem. Other communities have however latterly taken up aggressive attitude and have demanded special rights and privileges. The Sikhs in the Punjab are an important and well-knit minority which cannot be ignored. Among the Hindus themselves there is occasional friction, specially in the south, between Non-Brahmans and Brahmans. But essentially the problem is how to adjust the differences between the Hindus and the Muslims. ..These two communities indeed form 90 per cent. of the total population of India and Burma. The proportions at the 1921 census were 65.9 per cent. Hindus and 24.1 per cent. Muslims.

The distribution of the Muslim population is such that except in the frontier provinces in the North-West, and in Bengal and Punjab, they form a small minority every where. Their highest minority is in the United Provinces but even here it is less than 15 per cent.

This 15 per cent. in the United Provinces is not spread out all over the province but is largely concentrated in Urban areas specially in the Northern part of the Province.

In the Punjab the Muslims are 53.3 per cent. and in Bengal 54.0 per cent. In Sind they are 73.2 per cent. and in Baluchistan and N. W. F. Provinces they are over-whelmingly strong.

A new comer in India looking at the strength of the Muslim community would probably imagine that it was strong enough to look after itself and required no special protection or spoon feeding. If communal protection was necessary for any group in India it was not for the two Major communities—the Hindus and the Muslims. It might have been necessary for the small communities which together from 10 per cent. of the total.

LIVE AND LET LIVE.

But logic or sense have little to do with communal feeling, and to-day the whole problem resolves itself in the removal from the minds of each of a baseless fear of the other and of giving a feeling of security to all communities. In looking for this security each party wants to make for itself or to retain a dominating position. We feel that the spirit animating the two communities or at any rate their communal spokesmen is not one of live and let live. The only methods of giving a feeling of security are safe guards and guarantees and the grant as far as possible of cultural autonomy. The clumsy and objectionable methods of separate electorate and reservation of seats do not give this security. They only keep an armed truce.

The Muslims being in a minority in India as a whole fear that the majority may harass them, and to meet this difficulty they have made a novel suggestion —that they should at least dominate in some parts of India. The Committee does not here criticise their demand. It may have some justification in the present communal atmosphere but we do feel that it has little to do with the premises we started from, unless indeed the best safeguard that one can have is to occupy a position of domination oneself.

The Hindus on the other hand although in a great majority all over India are in a minority in Bengal and the Punjab and in Sind, Baluchistan and N. W. F. Province. In spite of their all India majority they are afraid of the Muslims in these provinces. And so they oppose the domination of the Muslims even where it may be the natural outcome of a majority population asserting itself. Not content with dominating over most of the provinces of India they desire to prevent majority rule in other areas where this majority happens to be non-Hindu.

This in the committee's opinion is not the way to solve the communal problem. We cannot have one community domineering over another. We may not be able to prevent this entirely but the object should aim at is not to give dominion to one over another but to prevent the harassment and exploitation of any individual or group by another. If the fullest religious liberty is given and cultural autonomy provided for the communal problem is in effect solved although people may not realise it.

COMMUNAL COUNCILS.

With this view point before them the committee have provided several articles in the Declaration of Rights giving the fullest liberty of conscience and religion to each individual.

The communal problem so far as its political aspect is concerned, resolves itself now to the question of electorates, the reservation of seats, the separation of Sind, and reforms as they are called in the N. W. F. Province and Baluchistan.

SEPARATE ELECTORATES.

It is admitted by most people now that separate electorate are thoroughly bad and must be done with. We find however that there is still a tendency amongst the Muslims to consider them as a "valued privilege," although they are prepared to give them up in consideration for some other things. Everybody knows that separate electorates are bad for the growth of a national spirit, but every body perhaps does not realise equally well that separate electorates are still worse for a minority community. They make the majority wholly independent of the minority and its votes and usually hostile to it. Under a separate electorate therefore the chances are that the minority will always have to face a hostile majority which can always by sheer force of numbers over-ride the wishes of the minority. This effect of having separate electorates has already become obvious although the presence of the third party confuses the issues. Separate electorates thus benefit the majority community always. It is a curious sign that as Muslims are thinking of giving up this antique method of election certain Hindus, who might be described as strong communalists, are becomini more and more enamoured of separate electorates. They know willenough that extreme communualists flourish there under and the majority community, far from suffering, actually benefits them. Separate electorates must therefore be discarded completely as a condition precedent to any rational system of representation. We can only have joint or mixed electorates.

We find that the Ceylon Reform Enquiry Committee have recently recommended abolition of communal electorates throughout the Island.

N. W. F. P. AND BALUCHISTAN.

Regarding "reforms" in the N. W. F. Provinces and in Baluchistan we are of opinion that the status of these areas must be made the same as that of othr provinces. The Committee cannot in justice or in logic deny the right of any part of India to participate in Responsible Government. The All-Parties' Conference has already agreed to this and we gather that no considerable group oppose this resonable demand.

The questions that remain are the separation of Sind from the Bombay Presidency and the reservation of seats in the legislatures.

There are mixed questions of communal and general importance. We have reserved the question of reservation of seats to be

(Continued on page 8.)

THE REPORT AT A GLANCE

(1) Full Dominion Status for India is demanded "as the next immediate step."

(2) The Central and the Provincial Executive are to be wholly responsible to the Legislature.

(3) The Senate, the Central Second Chamber, is to be elected by the Provincial Legislatures.

(4) The House of Representatives (Central) to consist of 500 members, and the Provincial Legislatures to have one member for 1 lakh of population.

(5) Elections to the House of Representatives and the Provincial Legislatures to be on universal adult suffrage.

(6) Electorates to be joint throughout India, Muslims in provinces where they are in a minority to have reserved seats on population basis. Hindus to have reserved seats in N. W. F. Provinces.

(7) Sind and Karnatak to be constituted separate provinces.

(8) Full reform to be introduced in the N. W. F. Province.

(9) The Commonwealth to exercise all rights and discharge all obligations in relation to Indian States as the Government of India has hitherto exercised and discharged.

(10) Men and women all classes and communities, shall have equal rights as citizens.

EFFECTIVE REPLY TO INDIA'S CRITICS

NO INDUS FLOOD

PREVIOUS REPORT, A FALSE ALARM

GLACIER HAS NOT BURST

LAHORE, August 14.

Conflicting reports have been received regarding the glacier burst at Leh, and people are anxiously awaiting further authentic information.

The Associated Press was informed to-day that one of the officers of the North Western Railway at Attock had received a wire from the Wazier of Leh that yesterday's news about the bursting of the great flood was a false alarm and that though the flood was expected every moment, the glacier had not burst actually as yet.—A. P.

NO CONFIRMATION OF NEWS

SRINAGAR, August 14.

Yesterday's presumption of the bursting of the glacier which dammed a tributary of the Indus river about 140 miles beyond Leh in the Himalayas based on the information received by the authorities of bonfire signals has not yet been confirmed by further advices. Further information is awaited anxiously It is stated that the alarm signals indicated that the glacier was expected to burst yesterday.—A. P.

THE COMING OF FLOODS

TRAVELLERS RETURN TO SRINAGAR

SRINAGAR, August 13.

Travellers who had crossed the Zojila Pass on their way to Yarkand had to return to Srinagar to-day on receipt of news from Ladakh that it was unsafe and unwise to proceed towards Yarkand because of threatened floods in the Shayaq tributary of the Indus falling enroute. It is reported that bonfire signals were noticed at several places indicating the glacier burst and coming of floods.—A. P.

TATA IRON AND STEEL CO.

STATEMENT OF REAL POSITION

REPLY TO 'MISLEADING STATEMENTS'

The Board of Directors of the Tata Iron and Steel Company announce that their attention has been called to a statement issued by the Strikers' Committee and recently published in some of the newspapers and also circulated as a pamphlet in Bombay, which, among other inaccuracies and misleading statements, greatly under-estimates the saving which will result at Jamshedpur from the reduction of the number of men and very seriously exaggerates the losses which have been brought about by the strike. This statement has been issued for the purpose of undermining the credit of the Company in the hope that the shareholders may bring pressure to bear on the Company to yield to the demands of the men.

The statement claims that in the four months April, May, June and July, the Company has lost Rs. 120 lakhs. In order to reassure their shareholders the Board of Directors announce that whereas they had anticipated a profit of Rs. 60 lakhs during these four months, the results of the first three months (April, May and June) show a total loss of about Rs. 1 lakh and the results for July (for which final figures are not yet available) will show a loss of about Rs. 5 lakhs, the total result being a loss of Rs. 66 lakhs by comparison with what the position would have been had no strike occurred. These figures take into account all Works' expenses and liabilities.

The statement also claims that the annual saving to the Company by the reduction in the number of men will be only Rs. 7 lakhs. The true figure is about Rs. 15 lakhs.

It will be seen that the strikers double the losses to the Company and halve its gains. The Company has offered very good conditions to the men it wishes to retain and ample compensation to those who are to be reduced and shareholders are urged to realise that any yielding by the Company on the essential issues would only plant the seeds of repeated trouble in the future.

SHAREBROKERS REFUTE STRIKE COMMITTEE'S STATEMENT

We have received the following from Messrs. Forbes and Lund:—

During the last few days "Labour Bulletin No. 16" has been circulated in Bombay by the Publicity Committee of the Jamshedpur Strikers. We have satisfied ourselves by inquiry that the Bulletin is so inaccurate and misleading that we as shareholders think it our duty to repudiate it and to warn those who are not closely in touch with the Steel Company's development not to be misled.

The Bulletin states that in 1926 the Tariff Board recommended a pruning of 10 per cent. of the excess staff. What the Board actually said was (para 40 of 1926 Report) that the Company was then employing 6,350 excess men and further (para 42) that even in 1933-1934, when the production would be 630,000 tons of steel, as compared with little over 400,000 tons last year the Company ought to operate with 2,850 men fewer than in 1926. The Company has tried to make a gradual reduction since 1926, but the men have refused to co-operate and the only way now left for the Company to comply with the Tariff Board's recommendations is to secure an immediate reduction of abont 5,000 men (3,500 monthly paid and 1,500 weekly paid).

The Bulletin further states that the Company has added "8,000 to 10,000 more men" to its staff between 1923 and 1928. The actual fact is that the Company was employing 1,000 'fewer' men at the beginning of 1928 than in 1923.

The Bulletin then goes on to give the strike-leaders' estimates of what the Company may save by the reduction in numbers and what it has lost by the strike since 1st June. These estimates have been framed to suit the strikers' case instead of keeping to facts. Even such widely known and fixed figures as the amount required for dividends on the First and Second Preference shares, for interest on Debentures and for Depreciation are stated wrongly in the Bulletin. The strike-leaders greatly under-estimate the savings to the Company and seriously exaggerate the losses.

The strike-leaders have issued these false estimates in order to induce the shareholders to bring pressure on the Company and to make them yield to the exorbitant demands of the men. They do not remind the shareholders of their own demands. The Bulletins circulated among the men in Jamshedpur and the speeches made at the strike meetings demand full wages for the strikers for the full period of the dispute and that 'all' the men should be taken back without any reduction.

The Company has offered to spend Rs. 5 lakhs a year on increments for the lower paid men; to give Rs. 10 lakhs a year as bonus (to the workmken only) if a proper scale of production is reached; and to give ample compensation to the men displaced by reduction of staff. We are satisfied that these offers by the Company are more than generous and that in the interest of the shareholders the Company must adhere to its terms throughout. We urge all shareholders not to be influenced by the misstatements issued by the strikers or by others on their behalf. The limit of concession has been reached and we cannot afford to have the Company go beyond it. Any suggestion that the Company should yield further on any point only prolongs the struggle. The men have been persuaded by outside agitators to stay out for 10 weeks by repeated promises that someone would intervene and that the shareholders would force the Company to give way to the men. But for these promises, the strike would have been over before now. Let us show the men that it is hopeless for them to expect any more concessions and make them realise that they have nothing to gain by staying away from work any longer.

The Company has treated the men with patience, sympathy and generosity. All thinking shareholders who have studied the position agree that any further concessions would add to present losses heavy permanent charges for the future and that weakness now will only involve repetition of serious labour troubles in coming years.—Yours, etc.,

K. A. PATCH,
RAJENDRA SOMNARAYAN,
KARAMCHAND CHUNILAL,
F. K. PATEL,
MAGANLAL PURSHOTAMDAS,
BHAIDAS MAGANLAL,
and others.

CAPTAIN OF REPUBLICAN "ARMY" RELEASED

CHATURBAI CONGRATULATED

(From A Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, August 13.

A public meeting held here congratulated Chaturbai Kotak of "General" Avari's Republican "Army" on her release. She was profusely garlanded and an address was presented to her. The President eulogised her as the "Laxmi of Nagpur". Chaturbai thanked the people in suitable terms.

TAILORS IN CONFERNCE.

"15th. Darji Community Conference is to be held at Sura in order to ameleorate the conditions of the Darji Community and to promote the cause of education Hindu Darjis of Cutch, Gujrat and Kathiawar are requested to attend on 25th. and 26th of inst. at Surat.

COMMUNISTS ROUNDED UP

SEQUEL TO PEASANT PARTY LEADER'S DEATH

PROSPECTS OF CIVIL WAR?

London, August 13.

A message from Zagreb says that the police have arrested a number of Communist agents on a charge of taking advantage of the national sorrow to promote unrest.—Reuter.

(Reuter message from Berlin dated August 10 referred to the possibilities of a civil war in Yugoslavia following the death Stephen Raditch, the leader of the Yogo Slavian Peasants Party.)

CONSUMPTIVE WOMEN AND CHILDREN

LALAJI'S PROPOSAL FOR A HOME

LAHORE, August 14.

The Lahore Municipality considered the proposal of Lala Lajpat Rai at its meeting last evening contained in his letter to the Municipality asking for a suitable piece of land somewhere in the vicinity of the city for a hospital or home for consumptive women and children of Lahore city for which purpose he had collected a lakh of rupees. He asked the municipality to request Government to grant a plot of land out of its forest lands lying between Cangamanga and Lahore if the Municipality had no plot of land to spare. The Municipality accepted the recommendation of its health sub-committee that the general committee of the Municipality should request Government to grant a suitable piece of land and offer every assistance for this laudable scheme.—A. P.

HALTING AND DISAPPOINTING

C. P. SETTLEMENTS BILL

JUBBULPORE, August 14.

The report of the Select Committee on the Central Provinces Settlement Bill which has been just published was discussed at an extraordinary meeting of the Central Provinces Landholders and Tenants Association. A resolution was recorded characterising the recommendations of the Committee as halting and disappointing and calling upon the members of the Legislative Council to move suitable amendments to bring provisions of the amended bill on line with the resolutions of the Katni Conference of the C. P. landlords and tenants. Failing this the Association advised the members to oppose the Bill as a whole.—A. P.

SAVIDGE REVELATIONS

ENQUIRY INTO POLICE METHODS

ROYAL COMMISSION APPOINTED

LONDON, August 13.

The following is the personnel of the Royal Commission on police methods which Government promised to appoint after the Savidge Hyde Park sensation:—

Chairman:—Viscount Lee of Fareham

Members:—Sir Reginald Lane Poole Sir Howard Frank Dame Meriel Talbot, Lord Ebbisham (formerly Sir Rowland Blades), Mr. J. T. Brownlie, President of Amalgamated Engineering Union, Mr. Frank Pick, Administrative Chief of London Underground Railways Group and Miss Margaret Bevan who is Lord Mayor of Liverpool.

The Commission will consider inter alia the practice followed by the police in interrogating or taking statements from persons interviewed during the investigations of crime as also the functions of Public Prosecutor.—Reuter.

INDIA & LEAGUE ASSEMBLY

S. N. MALLIK REPLACES SIR K. MULLICK

LONDON, August 13.

Mr. Surendra Nath Mallik will replace Sir Kumar Mullick in the Indian Delegation to the League Assembly the latter being detained in Bihar and Orissa on duty.—Reuter.

NAINI JAIL RIOT CASE

JAILOR DENIES ALLEGED BEATING

ALLAHABAD, August 14.

In the Naini Jail riot case before the Sessions Judge of Allahabad Mr. Williamson, Jailor in charge of the circle during the riot, described the incidents in connection with the riot. He denied there was any beating of prisoners When he took charge of the Circle he thought the affairs of the Circle had been mismanaged by his predecessor and any defect that came to his notice was removed.—A. P.

SEA-AND-AIR DELIVERY

450 MILES COVERED IN 4½ HRS

LONDON, August 14.

New York.—The Trans-Atlantic mail arrived here 24 hours earlier to-day. This is the result of a successful inauguration of a sea-and-air delivery. Mail-bags were placed in a seaplane on board the steamship "Ile de France" and the seaplane catapulted from the deck 450 miles from the coast at one in afternoon and alighted here at 5-16 in the evening.—Reuter.

REACTIONARY LEGISLATION.

JOSHI CONDEMNS PROPOSED TRADE DISPUTES BILL

FORGING NEW FETTERS FOR WORKERS.

BOMBAY, August 14.

Mr. N. M. Joshi, M. L. A., in a statement to the press on the proposed Trade Disputes Bill says:—

"Though it is risky to criticise the measure without the full text before me, the newspaper summary gives the broad features and one can easily have an idea of the principle. The Bill seems to be the result of long cogitation. It must, however, be frankly stated that the result is a poor one. It introduces modifications of the draft Bill of 1924 which are disadvantageous to the workers. This shows an unfavourable change in the attitude of the Government of India towards Labour.

The first part of the Bill provides for Board of Conciliation and a Court of Inquiry. The Bill of 1924 only provided for a Court of Inquiry which was also charged with the duty of making an effort to settle disputes. The principle of this part of the Bill need not be objected to except in some details, such as the omission of panels of representatives of workers and employers provided by the draft Bill of 1924.

HIGHLY OBJECTIONABLE.

The second part of the Bill, deals with strikers and lockouts in public utility services is the most controversial as well as objectionable. It is made illegal for the monthly paid employees of these works to leave service without notice. This not only makes illegal strikes in these services but even cessation of service by a single individual without notice. Such a provision was not contemplated by the 1924 bill. It is true in England that where there is danger to public life and property a strike without notice may be brought under the law of conspiracy. But the section of the present Bill of the Government of India goes further, as it does not make any mention of any danger to life and property. If an employee of a public utility service is punished for giving up work without notice, why should his employer be permitted to dismiss him without notice.

I want to emphasise that the Government of India is attempting to pass a legislation which is more drastic than the old British legislation of 1875. In the draft Bill of 1924, though making strikes and lockouts without notice illegal, the Government of India on the lines of the Canadian Industrial Disputes Act of 1907 provided that when a strike or lock-out of workers was threatened, the Government was bound to provide an inquiry into the grievances by means of a Court of Inquiry. But they have no such provision in the present Bill, which does not compel the Government to enquire into the grievances though it compels the workers not to go on strike without notice. This part of the Bill clearly makes strikes in public utility services illegal except in the case of daily paid men who are mostly employed in workshops. But the Government do not make strikes in that case illegal knowing full well that a partial strike is not likely to succeed and may not, therefore, be resorted to.

It is true that while making it illegal for the employees of a public utility concern to cease work without notice, they have provided what may be regarded as a safeguard by requiring a sanction of the Government for prosecution under this section. But where Government themselves are the employers such as in the case of the Railways the safeguard is hardly worth mention.

PROTECTION TO "BLACK LEGS".

The third part of the Bill makes sympathetic strikes by workers not engaged in the industry illegal. It does not define the scope of the words "industry" and "trade" as is attempted in the corresponding section of the British legislation. It also makes strikes intended to "coerce" Government illegal. It is clear that these sections are intended not only against what may be called general strikes but against any strike which may be either sympathetic or is regarded as intended to "coerce" Government. Obviously this part of the Bill is based on the recent English legislation of 1927. The Bill also enacts two sections of the same legislation attempting to protect 'blacklegs' in what are defined as illegal strikes from any action which the Trade Union may take against them. The second and third part of the Bill are bound to be vehemently opposed by workers. It is true that the Bill also make lock-outs illegal but considering that legislation of this kind is used against workers and not against employers the inclusion of lock-outs in the Bill is a mere eyewash.

REACTIONARY.

Even eminent judges in England have admitted that although the law regarding the relations between masters and servants provided for penalties for masters as well as servants the law has hardly been used against masters. Moreover in a state of society where capitalists dominate the Government, the law is bound to be used against workers.

I am afraid I shall have to oppose all the latter parts of the Bill and if they are not omitted altogether or satisfactorily amended I shall have to oppose the whole Bill. Government is trying to make the Assembly swallow reactionary provisions by coupling them with others which the public may desire to have. I hope the Assembly will not be taken in by such tactics.—A. P.

NANKING INCIDENT SETTLED

EXISTING TREATIES TO BE REVISED

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN SIR S. BARTON AND DR. WANG

LONDON, Aug. 13.

The terms on which the Nanking incident of March 24 last year has been settled and other correspondence relating to the Chinese political affairs are embraced in a series of letters, all dated August 9, which were exchanged between Sir Sydney Barton, the British Consul-General at Shanghai and Doctor Wang, the Nationalist Minister for Foreign Affairs at Nanking. The first letter from Dr. Wang expresses the deepest regret on the part of the Nationalist Government at the indignities and injuries inflicted on British officials and residents at Nanking and also the damage done, and says that the Nationalist Government accepts responsibility, although it would declare that the incident was entirely instigated by Communists. With the extermination of Communists and their evil influences, the Nationalist Government, says the letter, is confident that the protection of foreigners will be easier and they undertake that there shall be no recurrence of agitation against British lives and interests.

GUILTY PARTIES TO BE PUNISHED.

An undertaking is also given to punish guilty parties in the Nanking affair and to make compensation for the injuries and damage for which an institution of joint commission consisting of the Chinese and the British is proposed.

Sir Sydney Barton's reply accepts the foregoing in settlement of the demands.

Dr. Wang, in his next letter, draws attention to the firing by the warship "Emerald" at the time of the Nanking incident and expressed the hope that Britain would express regret at the firing.

Sir Sydney Barton's reply says that the firing was a protective barrage to save the sheltered British from the imminent danger and enable evacuation of other endangered British residents. Circumstances rendered the action of the "Emerald" absolutely necessary.

TREATY REVISION URGED.

Dr. Wang, in a further letter, hopes that a new diplomatic epoch will begin in Anglo-Chinese relations and suggests the revision of the existing treaties and the readjustment of the outstanding questions on the basis of equality and mutual respect for territorial sovereignty.

Sir Sydney Barton, finally, replies that Britain recognises the essential justice of the Chinese claim, and refers to the previous declarations of the proposals in December 1926 and January last year. In this connection, says his letter, in order to give further expression to its consistently friendly and sympathetic attitude towards China, the British Government is prepared in due course to negotiate with regard to treaty revision quite independently of the Nanking incident.—Reuter.

JAPS EVACUATE TIENTSIN

EMPEROR'S ORDERS

LONDON, August 14.

Tokio.—The Emperor has sanctioned the withdrawal of five companies of infantry from Tientsin. It is expected that the evacuation of sixth division from Shantung will shortly be ordered.—Reuter.

EUROPE-FAR EAST AIR ROUTE

PROPOSED FLIGHTS BY GERMAN AVIATOR.

LONDON, August 13.

Moscow.—In order to demonstrate the possibilities of an overland air route between Europe and the Far East, the Soviet has accepted the offer of the German Herr Lufthansa to make two flights from Moscow to Irkutsk and back cooperating with the Russian Dobrolet Air Service which is already operating a part of the route.—Reuter.

LONDON AIR DEFENCE MANOEUVRES

OPERATIONS TO LAST A FORTNIGHT

LONDON, August 14.

"Seventy bombing aeroplanes attacked London; 72 singleseater fighters were sent up to engage them, and very heavy fighting followed, but it is not yet possible to assess the casualties. Some bombers succeeded in reaching London." A terse official communique thus summarises the first (daylight) phase of London air defence manoeuvres which will last throughout the week in form of day and night operations.—Reuter's Special.

DISCOVERY OF COAL DEPOSITS IN MOROCCO

LONDON, August 14.

Casa Blanca (Morocco)—Important coal deposits have been discovered to the South of Oudjda. The field prospected is estimated to cover about 1172 square miles with a stratum four and a half feet thick at a shallow depth. The discovery is very important in view of the proposed construction of the Trans-Sahara railway.

Large quantities of Manganese have also been found between Taza and Oudjda.—Reuter's Special.

Mr. Anandrao, son of Mr. Govindrao Shamrao Ranjit, Hon. Magistrate, J. P., died on Sunday morning, in the King Edward Memorial Hospital, an operation for appendicitis was performed the previous night by Dr. Cooper.

PERSIAN MEJLIS

SIXTH TERM EXPIRES

ELECTIONS PROCEEDING

LONDON August 13.

Teheran.—The sixth term of the Medjlis expired on August 7. The next term will commence two months hence for which elections are proceeding.—Reuter.

SEIZURE OF BOAT BY PERSIAN CUSTOMS

INCIDENT CLOSED

LONDON, August 13.

The diplomatic incident caused by the recent seizure in the Persian Gulf by the Persian customs authorities of aboat containing Arab men and women with a cargo of sugar has now been closed. The Persians, at the demand of the British Minister at Teheran, releasing the Arabs, though confiscating sugar on the ground of smuggling.—Reuter.

9 PERSONS SHOT AT,

3 DIE 6 IN SERIOUS CONDITION.

MADRAS, August 13.

Angaribakam village, near Walajabad, was the scene of a shooting tragedy on Saturday evening. Kuppuswami formerly a member of the military forces, is alleged to have shot nine persons, three of whom died. The rest are lying in a serious condition. It is reported that this was the sequel to ill-feeling existing for some time past between Adi-Dravidas and caste Hindus of the locality. Kuppuswami has been arrested, and the gun which is is alleged to have used has been seized.—A. P.

LONDON, August 14.

Cape Town.—The airman Murdoch has started on his return flight to England.—Reuter.

INDIA PREPARES HER CONSTITUTION

(Continued from Page 7.)

considered both in its communal and general aspects in a subsequent chapter. The communal aspect of the question of the separation of Sind may conveniently be dealt with here and we proceed to consider it.

SIND.

Sind has, by a strange succession of events become a major problem in our politics. It is strange that those who were in favour of its separation from Bombay only a few years ago are now opposed to it, and those who were against separation then now vehemently desire it. All India is exercised about this comparatively trivial matter. This sudden and somewhat inexplicable change of opinion demonstrates how communal considerations warp and twist our better Judgment. For the last eight years since the National Congress made Sind into a separate province no voice was raised in protest. The Committee feels that in the battle of communal allegations and counter-allegations the only safe course is to try to ignore them and consider the problem as dispassionately as possible. But unhappily it has become a part of the sentiment of the people and sentiment cannot be ignored.

It is stated on behalf of the Hindus in Sind and elsewhere that they are strongly opposed to the creation of 'communal' provinces. We agree that the Muslim demand for the separation of Sind was not put forward in the happiest way. It was based on communalism and it was tacked on irrelevantly to certain other matters which it had no concern whatever. We can understand the Hindu reaction to this. But the manner of putting it forward does not neicessarily weaken the merits of a proposal. There is no question of creating a communal province. We have merely to recognise facts as they are. A long succession of events in History is responsible for the distribution of the population of India as it is to-day. Sind happens to contain a large majority of Muslims. Whether a new province is created or not, Sind must remain a predominently Muslim area. And if the wishes of this large majority are not acceded, it would not only be doing violence to the principle of self-determination, but would necessarily result in antagonising that majority population. No Indian desiring a free India, progressing peacefully and harmoniously can view this result with equanimity. To say from the larger viewpoint of nationalism that no "communal" provinces should be created is, in a way, equivalent to saying from the still international viewpoint to say there should be no seperate nations. Both these statements have a measure of truth in them. But the staunchest internationalist recognises that without the fullest national autonomy it is extraordinarily difficult to create the international State. So also without the fullest cultural antonomy, and communalism in its better aspect is culture it will be difficult to create a harmonious nation.

We suspect that the real opposition to separation is not due to any high national considerations but to grosser economic considerations; to the fear of the Hindus that their economic position might suffer if Muslims had the charge of affairs in a separated area. We are sure that this fear is baseless. Among all the people of India the Hindus of Sind are perhaps the most adventurous and enterprising. The traveller meets them in the four quarters of the world, carrying on prosperous businesses and enriching their people at home by their earnings abroad. No one can take away this adventure and enterprise from the Hindus of Sind and so long as they have it their future is assured. It must be remembered also that the powers of a provincial Government are limited and there is the Central Government which has power in all important departments. If however there is still some ground for fear that is a matter for safeguards not of opposing a just demand.

The Committee is therefore of opinion that even communal grounds justify the separation of Sind. If the Hindus stand to lose thereby and the Muslims stand to gain something of which we see no chance, such risk of loss by the one and the chance of gain by the other community will not, the Committee hopes and trusts, be allowed by either to endanger the larger course. We shall deal with the general aspect of the question later.

RESERVATION OF SEATS.

Coming now to the question of reservation of seats, the Committee considered various proposals, among them being:

(1) Reservation of seats on population basis for majorities as well as minorities.

(2) Part reservation for majorities with freedom to contest other seats.

(3) Proportional representation.

(4) No reservation, but special safeguards in the constitution for education and economic advance of backward communities.

PART RESERVATION.

The suggestion was to have part reservation of the majority community in the Punjab and in Bengal with freedom to contest the other seats. This part reservation was granted to the non-Brahmins in the South and is still continuing. But even in the case of the non-Brahmins it has been found to be wholly unnecessary as they have always, so far as we are aware, captured a far larger number of seats on the strength of their votes and have had no need to invoke the aid of the reservation clause.

The Committee is not opposed to part reservation for majorities or minorities, with freedom to contest the remaining seats, but we feel that in the case of Bengal and the Punjab it is unnecessary and does not materially affect the situation either way.

PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION.

The next proposal is that of proportional representation. The Committee feel strongly drawn to this method and are of opinion that it offers the only rational and just way of meeting the fears and claims of various communities. There is a place in it for every minority and an automatic adjustment takes place of rival interests. The Committee have no doubt that proportional representation will in future be the solution of our problem.

Most of the members of the Committee feel that there are no insuperable difficulties in the way of giving a trial to proportional representation in India. There are drawbacks and risks, but no proposal which we have considered is free from objection and some of these involve a departure from principle which may bring greater difficulties in its train. Some members of the committee, however, are not satisfied that Proportional Representation can be introduced at this stage in India. The Committee, therefore, refrains from recommending it.

NO RESERVATION IN THE PUNJAB

Another proposal in regard to the Punjab was that there should be no reservation whatever but that special safeguards in the Constitution for educational and economic advance of backward communities may be provided. The Committee would cordially welcome such a solution if it was agreed to. But they have to recognise that a unanimous acceptance of this proposal is at present unlikely, otherwise there would have been no communal friction. In its draft constitution the committee have included many safeguards for minorities and provisions for the educational and economic advance of backward communities. They would gladly add to these safeguards and provisions if thereby they could remove feelings of insecurity in any community and do away with reservation of seats and other communal expendients. It seems unnecessary to pursue the subject any further in the present atmosphere.

RESERVATION OF SEATS ON POPULATION BASIS.

The committee now come to the main question, the reservation of seats on the basis of population both for majorities and minorities.

It was never seriously denied that reservation of seats for communities was as bad in principle as communal electorates but for various reasons of expediency such reservation was recommended for a time to serve as a transitional stage between communal electorates and general mixed electorates without any restrictions. The idea was that during the interval, the distrust of one community in the other would be very much lessened if not altogether removed. Similar arguments were used when the Lucknow Pact was arranged but the actual experience of the last 12 years has belied the expectations then formed. Communal electorates might or might not be responsible for the increasing communal tension of recent years but they have certainly failed to pave the way to a better understanding between the communities as was hoped. General reservation of seats for any community whether found in a minority or a majority is a full recognition of communalism and differs little from communal electorates.

RESERVATION FOR MAJORITIES.

Reservation of seats for majorities has been fiercely opposed—both on grounds of theory and fact. The question arises only in the Provinces of the Punjab and Bengal where the Muslims are in a slight majorty over all othees. It has not been claimed for any other majority in any other province. The Committee have, therefore, to consider the Punjab and Bengal only in this connection.

Of all the provinces of India, the Punjab and Bengal are fortunate in that the distribution of population is such that there is little chance of one community or group dominating over another or harassing it and preventing its growth in any way. Although one community is in an absolute majority in both of these Provinces, the others are strong enough to protect their own interests and prevent any oppression.

Reservation for a majority is indefensible in theory. It is an artificial restriction on the growth both of the majority and the minority and must necessarily retard national progress. It is specially injurious to the majority itself for it makes it rely on legislative provision to keep up its provision and not on its own inherent strength After a period of reservation such a community is bound to lose in self-reliance and all the qualities that contribute towards building up a people. Ordinarily a majority captures seats in excess of its population strength unless the method of election is by proportional representation. This is evident as the majority may be so spread out as to be in a commanding position in each or at any rate most constituencies. It is this danger of the majority capturing far more seats than its populative strength entitles it to; and thereby encroaching on the limited preserves of the minority, that leads to the protection of minority interests.

A majority reservation or other fixation of seats is incompatible with real representative and responsible Government. It obviously interferes with the right of the electors to chose whom they like. Further, it will give a longer lease to communalism.

THE LOGIC OF FACTS.

The strongest argument against majority reservation is furnished by the facts as they are. In both the Punjab and Bengal the distribution of population is such that the Muslim majority in most of the geographical and administrative areas comprising these provinces is much greater than it appears when the whole province is taken as a unit. There are natural areas of reservation for the different communities which ensure the representation of each community far more effectively than any artificial reservation can do.

INFORMAL CONFERENCE.

The considerations set out above were fully discussed at the informal conference to which reference has already been made and the following resolution was unanimously adopted subject to a note by Sardar Mangal Singh on the second point:

"We are unanimously opposed to the reservation of seats in the Legislatures either for majorities or minorities and we recommend that no such reservation should be provided for in the constitution. But if this recommendation is not accepted and an agreement can be arrived at only on a reservation of seats on the population basis, we recommend that such reservation be made for majorities or minorities without any weightage and with a clear provision that it shall automatically cease at the expiry of ten years or earlier by the consent of the parties concerned".

The note of Sardar Mangalsingh runs as follows:—

"I agree with the first part of the above proposition namely that there shall be no reservation of seats either majorities or minorities in the Legislatures of the country. But I am very strongly opposed to the creation of statutory communal majorities by reservation of seats for majorities on population basis under all circumstances and for any time however short it may be. If the agreement can only be reached by reservation of seats, I will recommend that the case of the Sikhs be considered as that of an important minority and adequate and effective representation far in excess of their numerical strength be given to them in Punjab on the basis adopted for Muslim minorities under the Lucknow Pact in Behar and other provinces. And I further suggest that special weightage be given to Sikhs for representation in the Central Legislature."

RESERVATION FOR MUSLIM MINORITIES.

After the resolution of the informal conference referred to above was passed, it was pointed out to the Committee that it would work great hardship on the Muslim minority who would in all probability be able to elect no more than 30 or 40 Muslims from the Punjab and Bengal and perhaps one or two from the U.P. and Behar to the Central Legislature of 500 members and that there was little chance of any of the other provinces with less than 7 per cent. of the population returning a single Muslim. The result, it was argued, would be that Muslims who form nearly one-fourth of the total population of British India would have no more than one-tenth of representation in the Central Legislature. The same reasoning it was urged applied to the Legislature of Provinces where the Muslims are in small minorities. The Committee recognise the force of this argument and it is here that they feel compelled by force of circumstances to introduce a temporary element of communalism in the electoral system of the country. They are, therefore, unable to adopt the resolution of the informal conference of the 7th July in its entirety as their recommendation. In provinces other than the Punjab and Bengal, they must make an exception in favour of Muslim minorities by permitting reservation of seats if so desired by them in proportion to their population both in the Central and Provincial Legislatures. The retention of communal representation to this extent for some time to come is a necessary evil. It will be seen that by making this concession in favour of Muslim minorities, the Committee are not introducing the anomalies arising out of the reservation for majorities. A minority must remain a minority whether any seats are reserved for it or not and cannot dominate the majority.

WEIGHTAGE NOT PERMISSIBLE.

Representation in excess of their proportion in population fixed for Muslims in a number of provinces under the Lucknow Pact as well as the Montagu-Chelmsford reforms will disappear under the Committee's scheme. Such representation is only possible in separate electorates and has no place in joint or mixed electorates. It is of course not physically impossible to reserve a large proportion of seats for Muslim minorities than their population would justify, but apart from the obvious injustice of such a course not only to the majorities but to the other minorities as well it will be harmful to the development of Muslims themselves on national lines. The Committee have allowed them their full share on the population basis, by reservation and anything over and above that share they must win by their own effort. They do not propose to impose any restriction on their right to contest a larger number of seats than those reserved for them. The main consideration that has guided them in accepting reservation for their minority is that they are not thereby putting it in a ring-fence beyond which it cannot advance however competent it may be to do so. It is more important to secure a free and open field for the expansion of the political activities of all communities large or small than to reserve a maximum number of seats for them even in excess of their numbers. Such reservation will never bring them in open competition with any community other than their own and the inevitable result will be stagnation. It is true that a Muslim candidate will have to canvass non-Muslim votes to defeat his Muslim rival, but this is not calculated to advance the Muslim on national lines. It will always be a question of whether Muslim A is better than Muslim B without regard to the fact that non-Muslim C is better or worse than both.

Muslims cannot reasonably claim reservation of seats beyond their strict proportion to population along with the right to contest additional seats and the question for them to consider is which of the two is likely to be of greater advantage to them. The Committee have no doubt that when they carefully weigh the pros and cons of the reservation of a larger number of seats than they are entitled to on the population basis *without* the right to exceed that number against the pros and cons of reservation in proportion to their population *with* the right to contest as many more seats as they like they will find that the latter is by far the better choice.

For these reasons the Committee recommend reservation of seats when demanded for Muslim minorities both in the central and provincial legislature in strict proportion to their population with the rights to contest additional seats for a fixed period only, after which they recommend that the working of the whole system be examined by a commission or a Committee of the Commonwealth Parliament, and such legislation undertaken as may be found necessary.

NON-MUSLIM MINORITIES IN N. W. F. AND BALUCHISTAN.

As regards non-Muslim minorities the only provinces which deserve consideration are the N. W. F. and Baluchistan where they are in much the same position as the Muslim minorities in Madras and the C.P. The Committee recommend that the same concession be made to them as to the Muslims in provinces other than the Punjab and Bengal.

OTHER NON-MUSLIM MINORITIES.

Turning to the other non-Muslim minorities, there is no such sharp cleavage between them and the majorities among whom they live as there unfortunately is between Hindus and Muslims. The Committee do not think that any protection by way of reservation is either necessary or desirable in their case. They are recommending such protection to Muslim minorities under very special circumstances and for a limited period only. The latter have sooner or later to stand on their own legs. The non-Muslim minorities have from the very beginning done so and the Committee venture to say that it will be extremely unwise on their part to give up their age-long habit of self-reliance for a temporary advantage.

NON-BRAHMINS.

The non-Brahmins need no protection in the matter of representation in the legislatures as has been established by the elections held in recent times. Their grievances against Brahmins are all traceable to the ascendancy gained by the latter in the political and social life in the country. This is the natural result of their intellectual ascendancy which is now seriously threatened by the rapid advance of non-Brahmins.

"DEPRESSED" CLASSES.

The problem of the "depressed" or "suppressed" classes has come to the front in recent years and their present condition is put forward as an argument against the political advancement of India. The Committee are certainly of opinion that the Hindus are chiefly responsible for this suppression of a large class, but they are equally clear that the solicitude for this class which the British Government have endeavoured to show has its basis on reasons other than humanity or love for this class. This solicitude is of very recent growth. As the national movement has grown in the country, so has the political value of the "depressed" classes grown in the eyes of Government. It is only since 1917 that their numbers have been separately given in the official reports on education and reference has been made to the educational facilities offered to them. The solicitude of Government has so far brought little relief to these classes. It has resulted in giving them some nominated seats in the legislature and some minor contributions for special schools.

The Committee have not made any special provision for the representation of the "depressed" classes in the legislatures. This could only be done by way, of special electorates or by nomination. The Committee have dealt fully in another place with the question of special electorates and reservation of seats. They are not prepared to extend this unsound and harmful principle if they can help it nor do they think that they will do any good to these classes by ensuring some seats for them in this way. They are still more opposed to nomination. This can only result, as it has resulted, in the Government of the day nominating some one who will support it through thick and thin, and will not represent anybody.

They feel strongly, however, that the "depressed" classes must be abolished or rather that they should be raised socially and economically so that they may take their proper place in the community. The only effective way to do this is to give them educational and other facilities for their advance and to remove all obstacles in the way of their advance. Some of the Articles in the declaration of Rights which we have recommended will go a long way to remove the disabilities from which these classes suffer and will give them an opportunity to go ahead. The proposal of adult suffrage will also automatically raise their level and increase their political power. Finally the Committee strongly recommended that the education of all backward classes should be a special concern of the State. If all these recommendations are acted upon the "depressed" classes will rapidly disappear and will be replaced by a self reliant and progressive group co-operating with other groups in the welfare of the entire community.

DOMINION STATUS FOR INDIA

OBJECTIONS ANSWERED

The following are extracts from the Introductory Chapter of the Nehru Committee appointed by the All-Parties' Conference:—

In submitting this report to the All-Parties' Conference which appointed this Committee, we consider it necessary at the very outset to draw attention to the fact that our instructions were to frame a constitution providing for the establishment of full responsible government. The reasons which have led us to interpret these instructions as a direction to follow the model of self-governing dominions are explained in Chapter I. It will be observed that in the body of the report we have made no distinction between "Responsible Government" and the "Dominion form of government" and have throughout presumed that they mean one and the same thing and that the conditions in India are entirely favourable to its immediate adoption. Our terms of reference do not call upon us to make out a case for responsible government for the obvious reason that so far as the conference was concerned there was no necessity for doing so. There certainly are those among the parties represented in the Conference who put their case on the higher plane of complete independence, but we are not aware of any who would be satisfied with anything lower than full Dominion Status. On the assumption that India is to be an equal member of the British Commonwealth of nations there is scarcely any difference of opinion between one section or another of political India. It may be safely premised that the greatest common factor of agreement among the well recognised political parties in India is that the status and position of India should in no case be lower than that of the self-governing dominions such as Canada, Australia, South Africa or the Irish Free State. In one word the attainment of Dominion Status is not viewed as a remote stage of our evolution but as an immediate necessity. That being so it would in ordinary circumstances be unnecessary for us to justify the basis of our recommendations.

FALSE ISSUES.

But certain false issues have recently been raised in bureaucratic circles with a view to defeat or delay the establishment of any form of responsible government in India. It is quite likely that the arguments of these critics will be repeated in different forms from different quarters. We have therefore considered it desirable to dispel the clouds hat have gathered round the main issue in this introduction to our Report. These arguments may be summarised as follows:—

1. That Responsible Government does not necessarily mean Dominion Status and may fall short of it.

pledged to Dominion Status.

2. That Parliament does not stand

3. That the problem of minorities and the absence of the necessary social conditions are obstacles in the working of a system of full Responsible Government.

4. That we are incapable to defend ourselves.

5. That the problem of Indian States has not been solved.

6. That there is a feeling of uneasiness prevailing in the European Commerce and the services.

DOMINION STATUS.

'Dominion status' is a well-understood phrase in constitutional law and though the task of defining it with pre-

(Continued on next page.)

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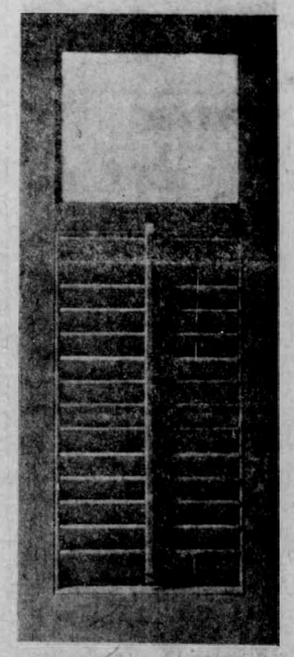

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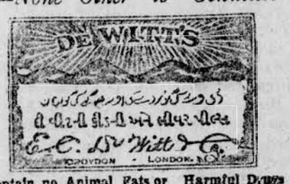

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INDIA PREPARES HER CONSTITUTION

(Continued from previous page.)

cision may be difficult, yet every one acquainted with the history and growth of the political institutions prevailing in the Dominions, understands what is meant by it. At the Imperial Conference of 1926 the position of the group of self-governing communities composed of Great Britain and the Dominions was defined as follows. 'They are autonomous communities within the British Empire, equal in status, in no way subordinate one to another in any aspect of their domestic or external affairs, though united by a common allegiance to the Crown, and freely associated as members of the British Commonwealth of Nations (Keith, Responsible Government, Volume II, page 1024).

RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.

The common characteristic of the constitutions of all the Dominions is that they all have the responsible form of government everywhere, in other words, a form of government in which the executive is responsible to the popularly elected Legislature. That is how the 'autonomy' and the political power of each Dominion has found expression, and we are not aware of the phrase 'responsible government' having received any other interpretation anywhere, nor excepting where the form of government is professedly autocratic, do we find that the Legislature has been assigned a position of subordination, or that fetters or restrictions have been imposed upon its powers.

PRONOUNCEMENT OF AUGUST, 1917.

Our critics, however, urge that the pronouncement of August, 1917 spoke of 'gradual development of self-governing institutions with a view to the progressive realisation of responsible government in India,' and that, that is the phrase used in the preamble to the Government of India Act. Now in the first place it is scarcely necessary to point out that those of us who are members of the Indian National Congress never acquiesced in the said phraseology, and in the second those of us who accepted the preamble cannot believe that in 1917-1919 Parliament or British statesmen deliberately spoke with mental reservation, and close language which might be used to repel the claim of India to Dominion status. In his speech delivered in the Legislative Assembly on February 8, 1924, Sir Malcolm Hailey the then Home Member of the Government, observed, "If you analyse the term 'full Dominion self-government' you will see that it is of somewhat wider extent, conveying that not only will the executive be responsible to the Legislature, but the Legislature will in itself have the full powers which are typical of the modern Dominion. I say there is some difference of substance because responsible government is not necessarily incompatible with a Legislature with limited or restricted powers. It may be that full Dominion self-government is the logical outcome of responsible government; nay it may be the inevitable and historical development of responsible government, but it is a further and a final step." This speech may be taken to be the beginning of a new current of thought in bureaucratic circles in India and we find that it has ever since been re-echoed in the speeches of some British statesmen and the writings of publicists in British Press, or the books that have been brought out by retired English members of the bureaucracy in India. Sir Malcolm Hailey's arguments and the implications of his arguments were at once repudiated by the members of the Legislative Assembly and by Indian public opinion outside the Assembly.

NO DISTINCTION BETWEEN DOMINION STATUS AND RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.

Now we desire to point out that the distinction drawn between 'Dominion status' and 'responsible government' is a distinction which was never sought to be made in 1917, or 1919, nor was India invited to accept the Declaration of August 20, 1917, in the sense that what His Majesty's Government intended to promise to India was something less than the Dominion status, viz., a responsible government comprising a 'Legislature with limited or restricted powers'. To hold that this is what British statesmen really meant would be to attribute to them a deliberate equivocation which if true, must fend to shatter the faith of even those Indian political parties in the plighted word of British Parliament, which have hitherto acted upon the assumption that Dominion status was India's allotted goal. This, we respectfully submit is trifling with India and perpetuating that sense of struggle which, until it is over, must on the one hand be an ever widening source of friction between England and India, and on the other, prevent the application of our energies to the practical task of self-government and social and economic reconstruction. As against Sir Malcolm Hailey's interpretation, we refer to the Royal proclamation of December 23, 1919, in which His Majesty spoke of the Act of 1919 as pointing the way to "*full responsible government hereafter*" and "*the right of her (India's) people to direct her affairs and safeguard her interests*". Professor Keith speaking of the elections to Indian Legislative bodies at the end of 1920 said "they..... Herald the time when India will possess full autonomy and will rank as an equal with the Dominions and the United Kingdom itself as a member of the British Commonwealth". Our interpretation is no other than this, and we cannot acquiesce in an interpretation, put by a member of the Government of India which virtually negatives the solemn declaration of Parliament.

We have therefore made our recommendations on the basis (1) that we are agreed that nothing short of Dominion status will satisfy India and (2) that the form of government to be established in India will be the same and not lower than that of the other self-governing dominions.

INDO-BRITISH PARTNERSHIP.

Again, the idea of Indo-British partnership has been seriously mooted in England by some retired governors who believe that the entire problem of India will be solved if Indians can agree to a perpetual maintenance of a certain number—not less than fifty per cent., it may well be more—of British officials to man the Services of India. We have reasons to believe that in some high quarters the belief is seriously maintained that all that need be done at present is (1) to establish a modified form of Government which shall consist of ministers appointed from among the elected members of the legislature and officials appointed by the Crown and owing responsibility not to the legislature but to the Crown, (2) to establish second chambers in the provinces so as to stimulate the conservative element and thus provide an equipoise against the hasty, ill-conceived activities of an irresponsible lower house, (3) to leave the structure and composition of the Central Government absolutely untouched and (4) if possible to make the Legislative Assembly less harmful than it is supposed to be by restricting the legislative activities of the All-India politicians who are imagined to be less 'representative' than their more compromising brethren in the provincial councils. Now, all that may pass with a certain class of people, both in England and in India, as a constitutional advance. In our opinion it will be very far removed from the problem of responsible government or Dominion status.

NO HALF-WAY HOUSE.

The fact is that whatever difficulties may be said to exist in the way of establishing full responsible Government in India, that is to say, in giving India the status of a Dominion, there is no half-way house between the present hybrid system and the genuine responsible Government. As we visualise the problem, it is not to our mind, so much a question of the colour of the administrative and Governmental machinery, as of the basic principle on which he future Government shall be based. If all the members of the Governor-General's Executive Council were Indians and if all the members of the bureaucracy in the provinces were Indians, it would only mean the substitution of a brown for a white bureaucracy. We use these expressions in no offensive sense. The real problem, to our mind, consists in the transference of political power and responsibility from the people of England to the people of India.

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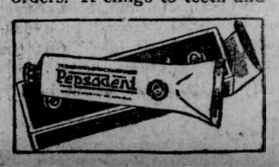

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INDIA PREPARES HER CONSTITUTION

(Continued from previous page).

that the Secretary of State for India, on whom they have by statute conferred certain powers, is there to look after the interests of India. The Secretary of State in his turn is generally a politician who has no first hand knowledge of India and who must perforce derive his knowledge of Indian affairs either from the Government of India, or from the members of his permanent staff, or from the members of the India Council. In other words, in actual practice, the sovereignty of Parliament is translated into the rule of the India Office. The first need, therefore, of India is the abolition of the rule of this coterie, which in recent years has been found, in several respects, to be disastrous to the best interests of India and opposed to the freedom of the Government of India itself. The freedom of the Government of India, however, from the leading strings of the Secretary of State necessarily postulates the transfer of the political power from the British voter to the Indian voter. Never before in the history of India has India been ruled by a distant sovereign body which cannot exercise its powers directly, and which must, therefore, delegate its authority and power to its agents. Unnatural as the system would be in the case of any country, it cannot be endured in a country like India, with its varied problems, social and economic, and more particularly when a new consciousness of its capacity, a new self-respect, and a new spirit of patriotism have given her a new motive power. Constitutionally, and as a matter of principle, therefore, we think, that nothing short of full responsible government based on a transference of political power to the people of India can meet the situation.

INDIAN STATES.

The practical objections to our demand for Dominion self-government, were formulated, by Sir Malcolm Hailey, in the form of certain questions in the speech to which we have already referred. They may be taken as typical of the criticism that is usually made by our critics. 'Is Dominion self-government' asks Sir Malcolm Hailey, 'to be confined to British India only, or is it to be extended to the Indian States ' We have attempted to answer this question in a separate chapter. Meanwhile, we desire to draw pointed attention to the somewhat significant fact—that the Butler Committee which has been appointed by His Excellency the Viceroy and yhich is at present sitting in London, has been appointed in response to a demand on the part of a number of Indian Princes who are anxious tha t the problem of the relations of the Indian States to the democratic Government of India of the future should be explored and investigated. The representatives of Briish India have no voice in its proceedings, nor even the subjects of these Princes have been admitted to any such privilege. We cannot but regret that big issues involving the entire future of British India and the Indian States should be solved in this one sided manner, and that mutual discussion and mutual understandings should have been excluded at the very commencement of the attempt to explore this problem, to the importance of which we are fully alive. What, we venture to ask will ' e the value of an arrangement which is arrived at behind the backs of the two most interested parties—the people of British India and the peole of the Indian States.

INDIAN STATES.

The Dominion status of India cannot, in our opinion, be antagonistic to the maintenance of proper relations and to the observance of mutual rights and obligations between the future Swaraj Government of India and the Indian States. We sincerely hope and trust that the Indian States, while naturally anxious for the preservation and protection of their rights and privileges, shall not adopt an attitude which may turn out to be antagonistic to the real interests of India including their own States. We should only be too glad if mutual relations could be determined with mutual consent, for which, there is plenty of room; we should sound a note of warning that the natural and legitimate aspirations of India cannot and will not to be allowed to be defeated or checkmated by converting the Indian States into a sort of Indian Ulster. As stated, we have expressed our views on this question in a separate chapter.

MINORITY COMMUNITIES

The second question which was put by Sir Malcolm Hailey, and which is usually put by our critics is as to the position of minority communities. Like Sir Malcolm Hailey, we do not desire to "exaggerate it," and like him we feel that "it has to be faced." We have attempted to face this problem in our report. We have provided for the protection of the rights of the minorities, not only in the declaration of rights, which in the peculiar circumstances of India we consider to be necessary, but w

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at length in relation to the problem of the representation of the minorities in the Legislatures. We would, however, point out that the problem of minorities is not peculiar to India. The existence of that problem in other countries as hard to be faced in the framing of their constitutions after the War, but has never been treated as an argument or reason for withholding from them self-government in the fullest measure. We would earnestly recommend to the conference that if, in addition to, or in substitution for, our recommendations, the settlement of the problem of minorities is possible by agreement on any other basis, such basis should be accepted in the larger and more abiding interests of the country.

SOCIAL AND POLITICAL CONDITIONS.

Another question, which was put by Sir Malcolm Hailey, and which is also usually put by others, is, whether we have satisfied ourselve sthat "there exist those social and political foundations on which alone such constitutional structure can safely exist." Sir Malcolm has in a way answered this question himself in his speech. "Now I do not wish," said he, "to exaggerate this point. I do not claim that a country must wait for constitutional advance until it has a huge preponderance of educated voters. We did not wait for this in England. Again, I do not wish to deny that the intelligentsia of of this country has a great—perhaps a preponderating—influence over the mass of public opinion, certainly an influence out of proportion to its numerical strength. But I do claim that for the moment political advance in India has already outrun social advance." We would like to point out that a national government based on democratic lines could not have more grievously neglected the claims of social advance than has the bureaucratic government, partly because of its foreign character, partly because of its natural reluctance to court unpopularity, and partly because a socially strong India would also be a much stronger political India. We do not deny, that there is much need for social advance. Indeed, the need seems to us to be urgent and imperative. We feel, however, that that is an argument, for, rather than against the establishment of responsible government; for we believe that without real political power coming into our hands, a real programme of social reconstruction is out of question. At the same time we desire to point out that there are a number of agencies in the country, manned, supported and financed by the intelligentsia of this country, which have been for years past, working in the field of social reform, with appreciable results which are ignored by our foreign critics, who rather lay stress upon the darker side of our life than upon the brighter. We cannot believe that a future responsible government can ignore the claims of mass education, or the uplift of the submerged classes, or the social or economic reconstruction of village life in India. At any rate, the record of even the present councils with their limited financial resources and limited power, shows, that primary education has in several provinces received far greater attention and support from the members of the council than it used to in what are called the pre-reform days.

EUROPEAN COMMERCE AND SERVICES.

We are next confronted with questions relating to European commerce, and are told that "men who have put great sums of money in India and are daily increasing the sphere of their operation, have a right to know if we contemplate an early change of government. Similarly, we are told that "men entering the services, whether civil or military, whether European or Indian, have a right to know if we intend a radical change of government at an early date." As regards European commerce we cannot see why men who have put great sums of money into India should at all be nervous. It is inconceivable that there can be any discriminating legislation against any community doing business lawfully in India.

has had to bear in the past, and will have to bear in the future the vicissitude inseparable from commercial undertakings on large scale, and no government in the West or anywhere else has been able effectively to provide a permanent and stable solution for conflicts between capital and labour. If, however, there are any special interests of European commerce which require special treatment in future, it is only fair that in regard to the protection of those interests, Europeans should formulate their proposals and we have no doubt that they will receive proper consideration from those who are anxious for a peaceful solution of the political problem. As regards the services, we would draw attention to the provisions that we have suggested in our report. In respect of their emoluments, allowances and pensions we have provided a statutory guarantee. It would be unfair, however, on our part, to omit to point out that the Lee Commission was appointed in the teeth of Indian opposition; that its recommendations were adopted over the head of the Indian Legislature; and we feel that the position created by the Lee Commission requires re-examination. This however, cannot mean, that the permanent services, whether European or Indian, will under a responsible government, occupy a less important or influential or safe position than they do in the self-governing Dominions.

CONTROL OF THE ARMY.

The last question to which we would refer is the question of defence. "Full Dominion Status," said Sir Malcolm Hailey, "means a Dominion Army under full control of the Dominion Government, and I have not yet seen any serious thinker who has pretended that India is yet in a position or will, in the immmediate future, be in a position to create a Dominion Army in the proper sense of the word." Professor Keith, writing on the subject, says "that the Indian Army could be officered by the Indians, and brought up to the standard of securing internal order, and even perhaps frontier defence, may be admitted, but the process has been so far extremely slow. It is probably true, that the Indianisation of the Army has not been popular in British Army circles, but there has been a disappointing lack of readiness of the necessary candidates for the commissions available no doubt for the reason that men who desire to secure careers for their sons, find more remunerative opportunities for them in the Indian Civil Service, in which, morover, an Indian has not to face the prejudice against him which he may find in the British Army. But the fact remains, that self-government without an effective Indian Army is an impossibility and no amount of protests or, demonstrations, or denunciations of the Imperial Government can avail to alter that fact."

This is true but we do not accept the constitutional position that without an Indian or Dominion army India cannot attain Dominion Status. In the first place, the Indian army has not to be created; it exists there already. In the next place, historically the position taken by our critics, is not correct.

We venture to quote on this subject from the speech of Sir Sivaswamy Iyer in the Legislative Assembly, delivered on February, 18, 1924. Sir Sivaswamy Iyer is a gentleman who has made a special study of the problem of the army in India and we have the less hesitation in quoting him. "But with regard to the problem of the Army, I have only to observe this, that so far as my reading of Colonial history goes, none of the Colonies was in a position to assume its defence at the time when a self-governing status was granted to it. For many years, the Colonies were not even able to pay for their defence. It was the Home Government that had to contribute towards the military expenditure of the Colonies. We, on the other hand, have from the beginning paid for our Army. We have not merely paid for our Army, but we have raised our troops. We have raised and maintained our Indian troops and we have also maintained the British troops and paid for them. We have gone further than the Colonies have

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fence. No doubt, Sir Malcolm Hailey is right in saying that full Dominion self-government implies the capacity to undertake the defence, not merely by paying for it but also by undertaking its officering and administration. But that was not a condition which was insisted upon in the case of any of the Colonies. So far as defence against internal disturbances was concerned, that no doubt was a condition which was pointed out to the Colonies as essential some years after they were granted their self-governing status. But so far as defence against external aggression was concerned, I am not aware that the duty has been laid upon them even now. As regards naval defence, the obligation has not been laid upon them. As a matter of fact, in Australia they have raised a fleet of their own for purposes of defence, and, God willing, if the Government is prepared to pursue a liberal policy towards India, we shall also be quite willing to shoulder our burdens in this matter. I am sure that we shall also be prepared to make a start in our own humble way towards the defence of India by water. We are prepared not merely to shoulder our own defence but we shall also be prepared to go to the help of the Imperial Government in case of necessity in such measure as our humble resources and capacity may permit."

RECOMMENDATIONS ABOUT THE ARMY.

We have recommended in our report the transfer of the control over the Indian army with the necessary guarantees for the pay, emoluments, allowances and pensions of the officers. We believe that the representation of the army in the legislature by a responsible minister, who will, in actual administration, no doubt be guided by expert advice, is bound to lead to the establisment of more intimate relations between the army and the legislature, and thus secure a continuous supply of funds for the army. As matters stand at present, the army budget is sacrosanct. Under the statute it is not open to discussion "unless the Governor-General otherwise directs," but in any case it is not subject to the vote of the legislature. The position, at the present moment is that the eight unit scheme is the only serious attempt that has hitherto been made at Indianising the army, and even if it is accelerated it should take at least a century before the army will be really Indianised. The fate of the Skeen Committee's report which condemned the eight unit scheme is well-known, and the proposal to increasing the number of candidates for Sandhurst is scarcely calculated to lead to the Indianisation of the army within a reasonable distance of time. We do not agree with the view that the supply of candidates for Sandhurt could not have been larger than what it has been. We feel that the method of selection hitherto followed has left much to be desired. We have, accordingly, made provision in our report for a statutory obligation on the government to establish military training schools and colleges. As a matter of further precaution, we have provided for the establishment of a Committee of Defence, based more or less on well known

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OMBAY WEDNESDAY AUGUST 15

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THE "BIG MUSLIM FOUR"

MOVE TOWARDS A GREAT CONFEDERACY

PAN-ISLAMISM IN THE ASCENDANT

WHO IS WHO IN THE MOVEMENT

The following are extracts from a lecture which Dr. Besant delivered recently in London:—

The great difficulty we have to meet with regard to India is that she has passed through a number of stages during the last few years—stages to which I, among others, drew attention at the time, but which will profoundly alter her attitude to Asia and to the world at large.

As long ago as 1917, when I was the President of the National Congress, I drew attention to three awakenings: (1) the awakening of Asia, (2) the awakening of the merchants of India and (3) the awakening of the women of India.

INDIAN MERCHANTS.

Now, the second and the third awakenings have gone forward marvellously well. The merchants have entirely shaken off the yoke, and you may see a very discontented condition as regards the economic questions affecting their welfare. No longer do they consider the interests of India and Great Britain are compatible with each other. They found themselves put to a continual disadvantage, so that at the present time Bombay, the richest city of India and the centre of her mercantile life, is in a condition almost of ruin, very largely as the result of the work of that eminent Minister, Sir Basil Blackett, who has worked against the nterests of India and the merchant classes. He tried to stabilise the rupee (it is not stabilised, as a matter of fact) at a higher figure than it had been before, and the result of that has been purely beneficial to England.

As an illustration of this, on my way here from India, I heard a gentleman at a neighbouring table remark that he was sending home a couple of thousand pounds and by so doing he had gained over four thousand rupees more than he would have done before the rupee was stabilised. Now that kind of thing is not advantageous to the Indian people; England gets an enormous benefit by it while Bombay is so near the verge of ruin.

INDIAN WOMEN.

Now, I want, if I can, to point out to you that it is not only the merchants who have awakened and who are no longer pro-British as they were, but the women have awakened, and probably you have very little idea how wide awake they are at the present moment. Indian women are a good deal in advance of English women, because the political position of Indian women was not decided by England. I myself urged Mr. Montagu very strongly not to make laws against women, because we had no such laws in India, save in such matters as inheritance. He thought it would not do for Englishmen to free Indian women, and so he insisted on leaving them out of the electorate. One of the first things done by the Indian men was to put them on to the electorates, and it is a very good thing it has not been done from England, because the Indian men gave the women of India the same suffrage as they themselves possessed, so that the women are on complete equality with Indian men.

You have not yet, for instance, a Deputy Speaker of the House of Commons who is a woman; but in the Madras Legislative Council there is a woman, and a very able one. She was elected by the men and does her work admirably well. Indian women have taken various positions—one as a Minister of Health in a neighbouring State, and in all matters they do the work for which they have the capacity, and the result has been that we not only have women Magistrates, women Ministers of Health and in other positions, but there is no barrier in the way of an Indian woman taking any position in the Nation for which her capacity and her general ability to do the duties of the position fit her.

THE REVOLT OF ASIA.

I spoke of the awakening of Asia. This book, "The Revolt of Asia" by Upton Close (Putnam) that I have here, speaks of the revolt of Asia and the change from the awakening to the revolt is a matter of only eleven years.

Now the reason why Britain is so intensely concerned in this matter is that in her great Empire, there is only one white man to six men of color, only one in every seven is white, but the white hold the dominion and the power. That small minority of white men dominates the colored countries under British rule and so this question of color becomes of vital importance. The advantage of that, on the other hand, is this, that that condition of things prevents a war of color—one of the greatest menaces of the near future. Unless India can be satisfied to remain part of a Federation of Free Peoples, recognising the Crown as the link between the countries, then a war of color in the world is inevitable. Asia will no bear being dominated by a small white country that interferes in the various Asiatic countries because Asia has now awakened to Asiatic self-consciousness, she is building up a synthesis of Asiatic thought and Asiatic culture. She is linking herself with other Nations through her culture, through the common basis of morals, through the common interest of the unfair intrusion of whites into what they call spheres of influence, but which are really spheres which impose the will of the white exploiter on the colored Nation, and it can be judged how far that feeling is going when you see that Persia will not allow an English aeroplane to fly over that country. So keenly do they feel that they must keep their independence, and so sharply do they resent any attempt on the part of England to interfere with their policy of the future that they put England to the great inconvenience of not taking the shortest route by air from England to India. That is only one of the many signs showing how restless Asia is becoming as a great Continent that is developing its own self-consciousness.

Now let us come to this question of this revolt of Asia. It is quite true the awakening I spoke of in my Presidential speech of 1917 has now become a revolt, and the chief countries we have to think of in connexion with that are Japan, China and Afghanistan. They are the most important, but there are others, that are very well dealt with within the book I have mentioned that are gradually improving themselves where they are under their own rulers. I pick out these because they are very significant.

Then there is China. Now China, you are always told, is in chaos. Of course she is at present, but it is a chaos which is on the way to libebrty and unity and the getting rid of foreign domination. China was not a warlike Nation at all, but by her civil wars she has got two fine armies. Not a good way of getting them, I admit, but it is a good thing to have them when you have invaders on every side, claiming privileges, starving customs, and crushing the Chinese of the coasts. You may perhaps think it an extreme thing to say, but I should prefer (as I have said when I have been told that if the British left India, India would be like China) to see India go through chaos to liberty, rather than remain in apathy under a foreign yoke. China is on the way to liberty, she has had a bitter struggle. What else could be expected after the exploitation to which she has been subjected? But she is gradually beginning to settle down, and when she has settled, she will be a country of mighty power in the world, not only for her size, but for the lessons that she has learnt from suffering from exploitation, and for having won her liberty. And China has given us one particular thing that I shall have to refer to at the end—the Boycott. China started that idea. She boycotted American goods, after she had supplied all the goods China promised to take the first week they were finished. Having kept her word, then she boycotted American goods because the Americans had behaved badly to the Chinese. She has carried it to a very fine extent and gained a tremendous economic success thereby, and we have much to learn from China, but more to learn from Afghanistan.

Have you thought at all about Afghanistan? You have had her King over here lately. He is one of the most remarkable men I have met, very strong, very quiet, veyr silent unless he has something to say that he thinks he ought to say, and very cautious.

You may have noticed that when he was asked before reaching England if he were going here as a friend or an enemy, he said he would be able to say after he had been there, which was a very sensible answer. I am not sure that he has decided, but I am quite sure that Afghanistan stands first with him. I watched him very carefully whilst in Bombay, and the things he did were very effective and at the same time very clever. The Viceroy was ill; he did not believe the pretence or the reality that the Viceroy had malaria (I believe he had, as a matter of fact), but at any rate it made the great difficulty that the Viceroy could not meet the King of Afghanistan, who had prepared to meet him, and who, with his suite, were all in uniform. When he heard that he was not going to be met by the Viceroy but only by a Governor, he went back into his ship and came out in ordinary clothes. He would not recognise the Governor of a Province as an equal to a Viceroy. He would have met the Viceroy as an equal, as representative of the King of England, but not a deputy, not the Governor of Bombay, on those terms. All that he did was quiet, quite steady; he kept them waiting for more than an hour at a State Banquet which ought to have been given of course by the Viceroy, because the Governor of Bombay was going to take the principal seat as the host. He would not go. He did not make any fuss, he simply refused to go, and he did not go until they had altered the arrangements at the table and put him in the chief seat with the Governor of Bombay opposite to him. These are different things which shew the character of the man. He is not going to talk a great deal and make a fuss, but he will not move an inch away from what he considers to be his rights as an independent foreigner, and he loves his people.

When he left Afghanistan you must all have seen how he embraced three people before leaving—a soldier, a priest and a peasant; he threw his arms around them and embraced them, and that is the sort of thing that makes a king very popular. Then, as I have said he has given primary and secondary education free in his country. He has a very small civil list and is very frugal and simple in his own life.

AFGHANISTAN.

And when you come to Afghanistan, have you seriously thought over what is likely to happen there? Here is a very able man, a man who can bide his time, who is very cautious, yet very firm, who does not boast, but acts. He has been all over Europe, and has acquainted himself with the details. Of course we do not know how many Treaties of Peace he has made. What is likely to be the feeling of Afghanistan towards Great Britain? Do you think they have forgotten the invasion and the horrors that were then inflicted on Afghanistan? In 1881 I wrote a pamphlet called "England, India and Afghanistan," and I dealt with this matter. I am going to reprint it, because I think it is well that, if possible, Britain should win forgiveness for the crimes she committed in Afghanistan, and remember that they are within living memory.

The probabilities are that Afghanistan is going to make an Islamic League. It may be an Asiatic League. Already the King has said he wants to have a League of Asiatic Nations, so that he can hold and help Asia in connexion with the League of Nations. That is not an unnatural thing, if you think of it, and it is not a desirable thing, because we ought to have the two together; but he says, truly enough, that "it is a League of White Nations, and we must have a League of Colored Nations." Supposing he makes such a League, there is Persia, Musalmans a little strip of country going down to Europe, Turkey, Egypt and the North of Africa. Suppose he makes an Islamic League and links all these up together, what will become of your Suez Canal? How are you going to reach India? Already Egypt is furious because she was told she was independent and then practically told she is not! It is there that lies the most pressing danger, not only because the King of Afghanistan is a very strong, cautious and far-seeing man, but because he has it in his power to make a great Islamic League, and I have told you of the five provinces in India to the North, where there is a majority of Musalmans.

THE BOYCOTT OF THE SIMON COMMISSION.

And that brings me to the question of Boycott, with which I shall conclude: How the Boycott is the only alternative in India to group conspiracies and assassinations. She has only two ways of showing resentment, by conspiracy which has assasination as its weapon and the boycott. We stand for the Boycott, and it must be Nation-wide, and now that the Commission is away we are boycotting British goods, which Lancashire does not like.

We will not touch your Constitution; we will not work your Reforms; we will have nothing to do with them in any form, and the sooner that is understood by every party in Parliament, the better it will be for the country, and the happier for the world.

TAGORE'S "SACRIFICE."

TRIBUTE TO AMATEURS.

The successful satging of Tagore's "Sacrifice" by the Bombay Amateurs has been well received in the local Press. To this chorus must be added the unstinted appreciation of the performance by no less a personage than the Maharajah of Dharampur who witnessed the play. His Highness who was garanded on behalf of the Amateurs paid tribute to the actors by saying that the "acting was done to a perfection". Besides Mr. S. Abraham who directed the play and who acted the part of King Govinda has been the recipient of overwhelming congratulations.

The Amateurs, whose debut has met with encouraging encomiums, it is to be hoped, will not shut up shop but will boldly enter the field which gives ample scops for them to exhibit their stage craft. A repitition of "Sacrifice" will not, it can safely be presumed, be out of place.

CONCERT OF INDIAN MUSIC.

BARODA BIN PLAYERS SPLENDID PERFORMANCE

A concert of Indian Music came off on Sunday last at the Saraswati Sangit Vidyalaya Hall Thakurdwar. Gargaum, when Prof. Jamaludin Khan the famous Baroda Bin player thrilled the audience by his wonderful mastery over the instrument.

Among, those present were Messrs. Balubhai Desai, Jamnadas Mehta, and various other distinguished citizens of Bombay. The hall being small, was overcrowded before time many had to go away disappointed. Prof. Jamaludin Khan's son announced the programme with the Bhim Palas Ragni on the Sitar. Looking to his age it could not be wrong to suggest that the boy who is only 12 years old would no doubt put many to shame in the profession. After he had done full justice to the Ragni Prof. Jamaludin himself gave the Purvi Rag on the Bin. Before playing it on the instrument he explained the Dhruped and gave vocally the Alap with Cwar. This was followed by the Jait Shree Rag. Both these Ragnis were very much appreciated by the audience.

ANOTHER CONCERT ARRANGED.

In the interval guests were served with drinks, and a student of the Vidyalaya proposed a vote of thanks to the Professor and the Principal of the Vidhyalaya for the success of the Concert. He announded that at a Conlert which is coming off at Barrister Banaji's place this Wednesday the Vidyalaya shall present a Gold Medal the Prof. Jamaludin and a silver one to his son.

PUBLIC APATHY TO ONDIAN MUSIC.

Mr. Balubhai Desai then addressed the meeting. He dwelt on the public indifference to Indian Music and appealed to the audience to help the Institution in future so that it may be labe to held similar concerts in future.

On Public request the Prof. then gave the Pilu Rag, followed by Khamaj viz. "Piya Bina Nahi Avata Chain", which were very much appreciated by the audience.

The Concert was a thorough success and authorities of the Institute ought to be congratulated for giving an opportunity to the Bombay public of listening to the learned Professor.

A MOVE TOWARDS PROHIBITION

EXCISE LOCAL OPTION BILL

CORPORATION ACCEPTS DR DESHMUKH'S AMENDMENT.

The Public Health Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation have submitted their recommendations to the Corporation in regard to a draft of the Excise Option Bill forwarded by the Hon. Secretary of the Prohibition League of India.

OBJECTS OF THE BILL.

"This Bill is drawn up with a view to the introduction of local option in the Provincial Administrations of British India by which to ascertain wishes of the inhabitants, and to grant to a majority of competent voters the right of deciding periodically in prescribed areas, where this may be possible, the renewal, limitation or abolition of licensing functions for all alcoholic beverages, or intoxicating drugs in that area. No drastic alteration in the existing licensing system is wise or practicable, but the time has come, under Local Self-Government measures in all Provincial areas, when the inhabitants themselves, through qualified voters, shall have the right to decide for their own area whether the sale of alcohol ic liquors and intoxicating drugs shall continue to be licensed as in the past, or whether it shall be limited, or shall be prohibited. This Bill has been prepared as a draft measure which may be modified in the light of the varied conditions of different Provincial areas. It has aimed at simplicity of procedure for ascertaining the wishes of local inhabitants, and has safeguarded impracticable and hasty alteration of present licensing arrangements by giving to Local Governments considerable control over all contemplated changes.

CONSTITUTING OF POLLING AREAS.

The Bill has been framed so that action may be taken upon electoral rolls actually in use. It gives to the Local Government the decision of constituting by notification polling area for the purpose of the Act. City, urban and industrial areas are further advanced in Local Self-Government experience than rural areas and Local Governments might wisely decide to begin with them for the introduction of Local Option measures. Where no register of voters exists it is open to the Government by notification to create an electoral roll on a minimum property tax or other franchise qualification. But polling areas are possible on conditions as they are, and this Bill would make a beginning practicable at once. The procedure suggested is 'first' a requisition by one-tenth of the voters in any rural area and one-fifth of the voters in any urban area. The reason for this difference in percentage is the comparative paucity of voters in rural as contrasted with urban conditions. Such a plan implies genuine local interest. Second, a poll for which the Local Government would make the necessary arrangements, must follow a duly signed requisition and it shall lie which the voters of the area concerned to request in their requisition a poll upon one of three possible questions, "no change," "limiting," or "no license". In areas where Local Government measures have been established for some years to answer "yes" or "no" to one of three propositions should not be too great a tax on the intelligence of the voters. The Bill sets out with sufficient clearness the effect of the poll, which shall be by ballot, retains the penalties for Excise Offences under present Excise Administration as sufficient, and adds the usual power to the Local Government to make rules.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS NOT MENTIONED.

It will be noted that no reference is made to the financal implications of the Bill, should it become an Act of any Provincial Government. Action under local Option measures always insures time for full consideration of the consequences to the area concerned and the Local Government can alone face the problem. Where it is considered necessary financial arrangements for dealing with local option laws can be added provincially.

Capt. J. A. De Souza proposed and Dr. M. N. Bulsara seconded: that it be recommended to the Corporation that the Honorary Secretary of the Prohibition League of India be informed that the Corporation approve of the draft Excise Local Option Bill received with his printed circular.

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh moved an amendment: "that it be recommended to the Corporation that the Honorary Secretary of the Prohibition League of India be informed that the Corporation approve of the draft Excise Local Option Bill received with his printed circular, with the exception of Section 9 thereof which in the opinion of the Corporation should be amended as shown below, as from their experience of Municipal Ward elections in the City of Bombay in which despite the large number of candidates who canvass for votes, the percentage of voters who record their votes varies from 30 to 40 per cent. only of the voters on the register, the Corporation are inclined to think that at a poll on the question of the sale of liquor, etc., which is less interesting than a ward election, the number of voters who will turn up at the poll will probably not exceed 15 per cent. of the voters on the register:—

SECTION 9.

On a poll in any area in which the three questions are simultaneously submitted:—

(a) If 15 per cent. at least of the voters for such area on the register have recorded their votes at the poll and if two-thirds thereof have voted in favour of a "No Change" resolution, then such resolution shall be deemed to be carried, or (b) if 15 per cent. at least of the voters for such area on the register have recorded their votes at the poll and if two-thirds thereof have voted in favour of a "No License" resolution, then such resolution shall be deemed to be carried, or (c) if 15 per cent. at least of the voters for such area on the register have recorded their votes at the poll and if two-thirds thereof have voted in favour of a "Limiting Resolution" then such resolution shall be deemed to be carried out and any such resolution so carried shall come into force upon such date as the Local Government may by notification direct."

The amendment on being put to the vote, was carried. It was also carried as a 'substantive proportion.'

TATA STUDENTSHIPS.

LIST OF SELECTED CANDIDATES.

The Honorary Secretary, the J. N. Tata Education Scheme, Bombay, writes:—

At a meeting of the Committee of the J. N. Tata Education Scheme, held to-day, out of a large number of applicants from all over India, the following candidates were selected for the Tata Studentships for the current year:—

1. A. J. B. Lobo, B. A., of the Madras University, for the Mechanical Sciences Tripos of the Cambridge University. 2. G. R. Palkar, B. A., of the Bombay University, for the B. Sc. (Econ) degree of the London University, and the I.C.S. 3. D. S. Bakhle, B. A., of the Bombay University for the B. Sc. (Econ) degree of the London University, and the I. C. S. V. Viswanathan, B. Sc. of the Mysore University, for the M. Sc. degree of the London University, and the I.C.S. 5. J. V. Narlikar, B. Sc. of the Bombay University, for the Mathematical Tripos of the Cambridge University and the I.C.S. 6. V. V. Narlikar, B. Sc. of Bombay University, for advanced studies in Mathematics at the Cambridge University.

Trichinopoly.—Mr. Maugalam Pillai, Secretary of the Tinnevelly Branch of the South Indian Railway Union, has been arrested by the railway police in connection with a conspiracy concerning the recent South Indian Railway strike and derailments.—A. P.

In affectionate memory of his beloved Mother, Pt. Radheyshyam Kathawachak of Bareilly has offered for a year without charge his illustrated mothly Hindi magazine, the "Bhramar", to 200 libraries and reading-rooms in India. Libraries and reading-rooms may send their names and adresses to Manager The Bhramar Shri Radhey Shyam Press Bareilly.

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